THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 308

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

MY FATHERLAND.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF KORNER BY MARY E. POPE.

Where is the minstrel's fatherland?
Where noble spirits radiance throw,
Where garlands for the lovely blow,
Where mighty hearts with rapture glow,
For all that's sacred wield the brand,—
There is my fatherland.

How names the minstrel's fatherland?
O'er her dead sons her heart is broke,
She weeps beneath the strange sword's stroke,
Once she was called the land of oak,
The free, free land, the German land,
That is my fatherland.

Why weeps the minstrel's fatherland?
Because a tyrant's stormy word,
Her princes trembling all have heard,
Nor sacred oaths to break have feared,
Nor heard cry out her patriot band,
That weeps my fatherland.

Whom calls the minstrel's fatherland?
She calls upon the silent gods,
In thunder tones that shake her sods,
Upon her free Jova's scourging rods,
On Retribution's vengeful hand,
These call my fatherland.

What would the minstrel's fatherland?
The slave to chase from her free air,
The war hound hunt back to his lair,
And free, her own free sons to bear,
Or free, to bed them neath her sand,
That would my fatherland.

And hopes the minstrel's fatherland?
She hopes in right her cause to make,
Hopes that her true sons will awake,
Hopes God for her will vengeance take,
And her avenge: right has scanned,
Thus hopes my fatherland.

SAINT MARY'S.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

"Thou art Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting."

BY MARY E. POPE.

Weighed in Thy balance, dreadful God,
What mortal soul that test can stand?
A mite of dust that earth has trod,
Fill up the scale framed by Thy hand!
Gather each prayer my lips have said,
The stain o earth is on them all;
Heap in each cup each crust of bread
Given in Thy name; how poor and small!
Search out my life, and every word
Of gentleness, or ruth, or love,
Each generous thought on earth unheard,
But echoed in the realms above;
And in Thy bound ess mercy cast
Forth from their midst the taint of sin,
That sullies all from first to last,
And place them Thy pure scales within,
The veriest atom of thy love
Would e'en a mountain mass outweigh.
Oh! if Thou thus on souls should prove,
Who, who, could ever dare to pray?

But, wonder never dreamed by man,
Till from Thy Heaven the message came,
One drop of that pure stream that ran
From Jesus' side, not spilled in vain,
Within that balance I may place,
Where my good deeds so lightly weigh,
And humbly, yet undaunted, face
The thunders of Thy judgment day.
Savior, to Thee, weak, sinful all,
Oh, let me ever cast my eyes;
Still to Thee hold, e'en when I fall,
And by Thy help still seek to rise,
While here I stay with me abide,
And when within the balance bound,
That precious drop from thy pierced side
Give me lest I be wanting found.

SAINT MARY'S, July 17.

MOTTO OF THE MASS.

I've seen enough of life, although
Not yet beyond my prime;
With men of all sorts—high and low—
I've mingled in my time,
When but a boy it came to pass
That, thrown upon the town,
I found the fault of the most
Was, "Kick him when he's down."

And every year since then has given
Fresh proof of this decree;
But whether made in hell or heaven,
The doctor disagree—
I only know the fact is so;—
And smile at it or frown,
That of life seems in the strife,
To kick whoever's down.

Young Leon in his twentieth year
Had friends God wot! a heap;
Their friendship may have been sincere—
I surely was not cheap;
He came of age, spent all he had,
And wandering through the town,
Neglected, hungry, well-nigh mad,
Was kicked, when he was down.

Pure Edith, too, the loveliest girl
That ever charmed our sight,
Of beauty's crown the fairest pearl,
And good as she was bright,
She fell. She fell. Let scandal tell
The tale to all the town;
Aloof proclaim a sister's shame,
And kick her when she's down.

With high and low—but chiefly so,
Among the vulgar great—
This motto rule, and all are fools
Who dare its truth debate;
Oh, brothers! Earth were Paradise,
And Heaven without a frown,
Could we uproot such social vice
As "Kick him when he's down."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

—The Bryants are the only Negro Minstrels now playing in New York.

—Booth's new theater will be opened shortly after the coming Presidential election.

—It is announced that this will be the last week of the *White Fawn* at Niblo's Garden.

—J. S Clarke, the American comedian, has appeared at Liverpool in a new play called *Change*.

—Mr. Jefferson, the comedian, has gone to his country residence among the mountains, near Stroudsburg, Pa.

—*Orphee aux Enfers* has been played at Athens by a French company. The bill announces the piece to be by Mousikodidaskotou Iakobou Ohppbembach.

—At the June Sangerfest in Chicago, the following works were performed: Wagner's *Rienzo* overture and Battle Hymn, Beethoven's *A Major Symphony*, etc.

—The "mother of the stage" in England is Miss Fanny Kelly, who made her first appearance at Drury Lane, in 1799; and the "father of the stage" is Mr. Wm. West, who first appeared at the same theater in 1800.

—Madame Ristori has played three hundred and forty-nine times in America. Prior to her departure for Europe, an elegant photograph album was presented to her by the American Dramatic Fund Association. The book was made by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. It is a quarto bound in Russia leather, richly embossed with gold, and made to hold two hundred *cartes de visite*. On one side, engraved on a gold plate, is the inscription, "Presented to Adelaide Ristori, as a tribute of esteem and gratitude, from the American Dramatic Fund Association, June 25, 1868." And on the other, Madame Ristori's monogram in gold letters, surmounted by her coronet. Upon small gold plates on either side are inscribed, "Medea, Elizabeth, Marie Stuart, Macbeth, Myrrhine Judith, Marie Antoinette," and "Sor Teresa." The volume formed a graceful and appropriate gift, and will be no doubt highly valued as a *souvenir*.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

Colors.

There are many little arts which may be used about colored clothes when washing them, which tend to keep a look of newness as long as they are worn. These are some of them: A spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods soaked in it previously to washing. A tea cup of lye in a pail of water will improve the color of black goods. Nankeen should lay in lye before being washed; it sets the color. A strong clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in the rinsing water, for green or pink calicoes, will brighten them. Soda answers the same end for both purple and blue.

—We learn from a Cincinnati cotemporary that the work of laying the narrow gauge rail of the Ohio and Mississippi railway has commenced. Large numbers of workmen have been employed, and it is expected it will be completed in a week.

ON THE WING IN THE FAR WEST.

A Pleasure Excursion—Four Thousand Miles by Rail—Palace Life on the Prairies—Seven Hundred Miles Beyond Omaha—The Aborigines—The Cities of the Plains, etc.

From the New York Times.]

Five years ago, or perhaps at a more recent period, the idea of going by rail more than two-thirds of the distance between New York and San Francisco, out into the almost boundless and comparatively unknown regions of the great West, beyond the far-off Rocky Mountains, would have been regarded as Utopian, except to the most enthusiastic of railroad men. Wild and criminal as the notion may have appeared, it has been carried into practical effect. Omaha, the most easterly city of Nebraska, on the swift and muddy Missouri river, is no longer the remote West! The Union Pacific Railroad has spanned the vast regions beyond it for an area of 700 miles toward the setting sun, opening up a new territory through the valley of the broad and shallow Platte, dotting the plains with settlements and inviting the hidden treasures of the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains to reveal themselves to those who shall prove enterprising enough to seek them.

From taking this marvelous journey I have just returned, after an absence of only two weeks, having traversed during twelve days of that time a distance by rail of about 4200 miles, passing from the 94th meridian of longitude to the 107th, and back, entering the very heart of the newly created Territory of Wyoming, and, witnessing the laying of the rails on the Pacific slope of the Black Hills! The fact is bewildering to contemplate, and scarcely less amazing is it to find oneself alive after this hurried trip, and in any condition to attempt a description of it.

Under the auspices of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, a party of fifty ladies and gentlemen left this city on the evening of the 1st inst., via the New Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Railroad, on the newly invented, sumptuous palace cars which more than anything else have contributed to the comfort and ease of the journey, reaching Chicago on the morning of the 5th. Remaining at that city until 10 o'clock a.m. of the 7th, in order that the directors of the road, in the interval, might choose officers for the ensuing year, the result of which election is doubtless already known in this city, the excursionists—whose numbers had been augmented at Chicago by at least a hundred more—set out for the vague and undefined terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The special train which conveyed the party was composed of six of Pullman's Palace Cars, the Delmonico dining car, two first-class coaches, and two commissary cars. If cost be any criterion of comfort, and in this instance the two went hand in hand, some idea of the excellent way in which the excursionists were provided for may be obtained by the simple statement that this magnificent train of moving palaces cost no less than $175,000. As this train was the temporary home of the travelers, nothing was spared to render the outfit all that could be desired. In this respect the excursion has demonstrated one thing beyond doubt—that a trip across the continent, in such cars as Mr. Pullman has succeeded in constructing, may be made with far less physical weariness than an ordinary voyage of the same length on ship-board.

Four hundred and ninety miles from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the Missouri river! Without detailing the pleasant incidents which gave zest to this portion of the route across the fertile prairies of Illinois and Iowa, only mentioning the reluctance which was felt at having to leave our train in consequence of the swollen state of the Missouri, which precluded the passage of the cars as was originally intended—a reluctance which was not, however, of long duration, as we took up our quarters in cars scarcely less sumptuous, which had been provided by the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the Omaha Landing—we started fairly on the evening of Saturday, the 8th, on our journey westward. For a hundred miles west from Omaha the land is rich, and a few years more will see it fully settled. But from that point west to Salt Lake the country is an arid waste—an alkali desert, without sign of vegetation, save the blue grass of the plains. On Sunday morning we found ourselves traversing the Valley of the Platte, and had an opportunity of examining Kearney Station, one of the many military posts which guard the road at intervals about twenty miles apart. A description of one of these stations suffices for all. They are merely halting places in the desert for the purpose of supplying the engines with wood and water; each has a "siding" leading from the main track to admit of the passing of meeting trains, and the sole inhabitants are the section superintendent and his workmen, and eight or ten soldiers. The life of these men seems desolate enough. They have, in every instance, exhausted their ingenuity in making their posts proof against fire and assault by the Indians, by building turf stockades with loopholes for musketry, into which, in case of attack, they can find refuge by an underground passage from their ordinary quarters. It seems surprising that the Indians are not more aggressive. Miles of the track are left exposed to their forays, but only in one instance have they interfered with the trains or the rails. This occurred about a year ago, at a station called Plum Creek, 247 miles west of Omaha. Here they threw a train from the track and took the scalps of the engineer and two other employees. They seem since to have had a comfortable dread of the repeating-rifles which were brought to bear upon them on that occasion, or else a supernatural fear of the locomotive protects it from their raids, in the same way that the telegraph overawes them by its "long talks," the philosophy of which they cannot understand. Certainly the rails and the telegraph are both at their mercy and within their power to destroy, if they only knew the fact.

Speaking of the Indians, the feeling against them is intense all along the line of the road; and not without reason. The locomotive and the telegraph are alone exempt from their destructive proclivities. Scalp-hunting and driving off stock are their indefatigable pursuits. It is unsafe for a white man to expose himself or his cattle more than a few rods from the stations; otherwise, these red marauders sally from behind the bluffs, on their fleet ponies, and make short work of them. The latest instance of murder by the Indians happened about three weeks since, at North Platte. Two conductors sauntered off to fish, within a mile of the station, and were attacked by a band of eleven Indians, who killed one and left the other transfixed by three arrows, after scalping him twice. The military guard observed the attack and drove off the assailants, killing one at long range. The wounded man was brought in to the station, where he lay when our party reached there, with scarcely a chance of life, although if proper surgical skill could have been afforded at the outset he might have been saved.

Without attempting to uphold this hatred of the Indians which is so generally felt at the West, the majority of the excursionists saw much during their stay at North Platte to help them in understanding why the feeling obtains so deeply. Spotted Tail's band of Ogallala Sioux, a thousand strong, was encamped there on our arrival, and a more forbidding, repulsive and squalid tribe could scarcely be collected. They were receiving their bounty from the Government, and we witnessed the distribution of the provisions. Standing Elk, a lesser chief of the band, was particularly admired by the ladies. His erect form, finely-marked features and martial bearing were in marked contrast to Spotted Tail and the other warriors; but, alas! we learned that even he was no better than the rest of his race. He had hardly recovered from a severe injury to his left leg, which one of his many spouses had inflicted, and which, doubtless, he well deserved at her hands. At any rate, Mrs. Elk had our sympathy, if for no other reason than the fact that Mr. Elk allowed her aged mother, Smoky Sue, to lead the life of a squalid and miserable pauper. Seriously, the Government ought to adopt rigorous measures, instead of a vacilating policy, in its dealings with the Indians of the Plains, who, no matter what the causes which have led to their hostility against the whites, refuse every overture of friendliness and persist in their career of treachery, theft and rapine.

The only station of real importance between Omaha and Cheyenne is Sydney, which is situated 414 miles from the first named city. Here we saw a fine flock of sheep belonging to an old ranchman named Moore. There were more than 1100 head in the flock, and they seemed to be in a fine condition. They roam at large all the year round without shelter, and subsist solely on the native grass. Moore's experiment seems to have demonstrated that sheep-raising might be made profitable on the Plains, and certainly there is fodder enough in the Platte Valley to make it as well adapted for wool-growing and stock-raising as any region on the continent.

Our train stopped at Julesburg, on the borders of Colorado, which a year ago was the terminus of the railroad, and the home of a floating population, the character of which may be guessed when it is gravely asserted that during the six months of the existence of the town there were one hundred and fifty deaths among its residents, only one of which was natural! It is now forlorn enough, deserted for the more western places of mushroom growth, known as Cheyenne and Laramie. Our stopping-place on Sunday night was Cheyenne City, the capital of Wyoming. Here we first saw the peculiarities of frontier life in all their phases. Gambling and every species of iniquity were openly carried on, and in this respect alone it differed, probably, from cities which pretend to a higher degree of civilization. Certainly there are among the population as enterprising a class of people as ever founded a town. The hotels are good, the daily newspapers anything but fossilized, and the evidences of business foresight and pluck numerous. Large amounts of capital are invested in merchandise, and the expectations of the inhabitants are raised and all their energies bent upon building up a substantial and permanent growth. From this point to Denver a branch of the Pacific Railroad will be constructed, and thus convert the town into a mart for supplying the mining regions of Colorado. The distance to Denver is 111 miles, and a daily line of stages now runs between the two points.

I have thus hastily sketched only a portion of the outward trip of the excursionists, and find that I have already exceeded the limits of a single article, while in my desire to make the description brief I have come far short of doing justice to the subject. I shall therefore close at this point, intending at some early day to resume the narration, with an account of the passage of the train over the Black Hills, life at the town of Laramie, and details of the construction and prospects of the Union Pacific Road.

H. J. W.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 16, 1868.

The Suttee.

An India Journal gives the annexed account of a suttee case which recently occurred in the Cawnpore district:

Word was brought by the woman's brother, on the 15th of April, that her husband was dead. The widow showed great emotion, and began to cry, "Sutt Ram, Sutt Ram," repeatedly, at short intervals, announcing her intention to sacrifice herself. The Pundit of the family being sent for, advised the test to be applied, viz: that her hand should be placed over a lighted lamp, to see if she could stand the pain. The lamp was brought, the widow herself placed her hand over the flame, and kept it there until it was blackened and blistered, declaring that she felt no pain; she was then declared worthy to perform the sacrifice. A large number of neighbors assembled, and there appears to have been a good deal of apprehension among them at this time, as to the consequences which would ensue if the suttee should take place. The members of the woman's family declared they would not allow it, as it was the "Angrezi amui," and the result might be serious to them. The matter was left undecided that day, though the widow herself never seems to have faltered in her determination.

The widow continued throughout the day to chaunt "Sutt Ram, I will go and burn with my husband." Toward evening she addressed some Thakoor zemindars, and begged them to grant her the boon of a piece of land for the sacrifice. At last one of the Thakoor present said, "I'll give you a field, be the consequences what they may," notwithstanding the protest of many present, who prophesied the danger of the proceeding.

The next morning a man obtained admittance to the house, and falling down before the woman, addressed her, saying "Maharanee, I am moonblind, when shall I regain my sight?" evidently having faith in the miraculous powers with which the intended sacrifice was supposed to endow the victim. The woman, however, who had eaten nothing for two days, and drunk nothing but some Ganges water, appeared much exhausted on this morning, and after begging the people of the house to hurry on the preparations, lay for some time gasping on her back. Her friends thought she was dying, and the Pundit advised a garment (angurkhee) of her husband's to be given to her, saying that her soul was longing for her husband, and perchance the sight of his coat would revive her. The angurkhee was brought by her son, and it really seemed to produce the desired effect, for, clasping it to her breast, she rose and called for the musicians, and again addressed the zemindars present, asking for a piece of ground for the performance of the suttee. Several men gave their assistance in cutting and carrying wood, and as soon as a pyre was constructed information was carried to the widow, who, after putting on jewels and otherwise preparing herself lost no time in proceeding at almost a running pace to the field, followed by a procession of some two or three hundred of the neighboring villagers—the males first and the women in the rear, succeeded by a band of village musicians pressed into the service. On arriving at the field the suttee, as the woman is now called, mounted the pyre, on which she sat herself cross-legged, and gave instructions that her son should set fire to it. This son, a youth of about eighteen years of age, had brought a bundle of grass with which to set light to the wood, and as soon as his mother was prepared he fired the grass. On the flames rising, the suttee half rose from her sitting posture, on seeing which the spectators murmured in dissatisfaction, but the woman immediately resumed her seat, and signed with her hand that she had no intention of evading the sacrifice. Shortly afterward some of the bystanders threw on more wood, the flames rose and surrounded the victim, and the sacrifice was consummated. The spectators then brought flowers and offerings of various kinds, threw them on the embers and dispersed. The district superintendent, Mr. Goad, proceeded to the guilty village, where the villagers bolted their doors, and at first assumed almost a menacing attitude. He ultimately, however, succeeded in obtaining a full and true history of the case, and in arresting all the zemindars and others at all compromised. The chief offender, however, the widow's son, Bahadoor, who had actually kindled the funeral pile on which she was consumed, has absconded, and has, we believe, not yet been apprehended.

Reason in Animals.

Who has not admired the wonderful precocity of chickens and partridges, and other little creatures whose wisdom on the very first day of existence appears equal, if it does not surpass, many of the finest efforts of elaborate reason? The knowledge which they seem to possess of the world into which they have just been introduced, of the food which is agreeable to their palates and suitable for their digestive organs, their fear of danger, and their confidence of security in circumstances of which they can have no experience, the facility with which they use their legs and their beaks, walk and run, eat and drink—a facility which reason itself could not equal—are quite unintelligible to man, who gains all his knowledge by labor and experience, and is but little indebted to instinct for anything. Indeed, the difficulty which reason experiences in understanding the movements of instinct, would be quite sufficient for sceptical philosophers to deny its existence, were the evidences not as palpable and undeniable as the thing itself is incomprehensible.

There is a little spider, called the water-spider, which actually constructs diving-bells, not only upon the most scientific principles, but in so mysterious and recondite a manner that natural philosophers have not even yet discovered the secret of its patent. This diving-bell is a little cylinder lined with silk, and fastened with threads on every side to the water-plants. It is open only below, so that the spider has to dive under the water before it can get into it. But when it is in, how can it live unless there be air? It solves this difficulty in a manner that puzzles the philosophers. It carries down, round its body, a bubble of air, and lets it escape at the mouth of the bell; the air ascends to the top of the bell, and displaces a quantity of water equal to its own bulk. The spider goes on diving with these air bubbles until it has filled the diving-bell with air; and being now furnished with an atmosphere, and secure from all molestation from without, it rejoices in the seclusion of its own domestic retirement. But the question is, how does the little animal discover this ingenious and intricate process of house-building, so far beyond the inventive powers of man himself? No doubt it is furnished with an apparatus for carrying the air-bubble, and power to force itself under the water with air-bladders around it. But how it comprehends the manner of using the apparatus, shaping the bell, fastening it, making its opening in the water, instead of in the air, and then filling it with an invisible gas, is a problem difficult of solution.

The industry and ingenuity of mason-bees, mining-bees, carpenter-bees, and wasps—upholsterer, carder, lapidary, and humble-bees, and social wasps—the carpentery of tree-hoppers and saw-flies—the ingenuity of leaf-rolling, nest-building, carpenter and tent-making, and stone-mason caterpillars—the extraordinary architecture of ants of every description, the galleries which they excavate in trees, the towers which they build, the government which they organise, their military establishments, their nurseries, and their "maiden ants," or females exclusively set apart like the nuns of the Roman Catholic church, for superintending the nurture and admonition of the young—the almost infinite variety of modes of industry exhibited by worms, moths, and spiders, and many other classes of articulated animals, are all so many illustrations of the wonders of instinct in contradistinction to reason, or intelligence derived from experience.

Instances, however, might be brought forward which inevitably imply that animals possess and evince faculties precisely of the same kind as those of man, differing from him in degree only. From the simple fact that a dog will recognise his master, we may argue that a dog possesses the power of recognition, which to a certain extent involves memory also. The dog will recollect, too, any person who has inflicted on him an injury, and this implies not only recognition, but the association with the person of the ill-treatment suffered at his hand. The following instance of an elephant is to the point: An officer in the Indian army, who was quartermaster of a brigade, found it needful to put a heavier load than usual on a very large elephant, called the Paugul, or fool; but he soon intimated that he was only disposed to take his usual load. The officer, seeing the animal repeatedly shake off the superabundant portion, lost his temper, and threw a tent-pin at the animal's head. Some days after, as the latter was going with others to water, he happened to pass the officer, whom he very deliberately lifted up into a large tamarind tree, leaving him to cling to the boughs, and to get down as well as he could.

It is instinct which impels the swallow to migrate—instinct which, with mysterious finger, points the eye of the helpless flutterer to the luxurious swamps of Africa, where its insect food may be found in plenty, when winter has locked up the forrests of its home, and cast to the earth the winged dust of their summer atmosphere. It is instinct too which brings it back unerringly to its native clime; but it is something higher which leads it to the selfsame nest in which it reared its former brood, and which teaches it to adjust that nest to new circumstances of exposure or shelter. It is certainly something higher than mere instinct which prompts it to bury alive in a mausoleum of clay an untitled tonant, or sparrow; which has usurped the occupation of its nest. The following is given on authority of Cuvier, and derives additional interest from the fact that it first served to draw his attention to natural history as a pursuit. While he was a young man, a pair of swallows built their nest on one of the angles of the casement of his apartment. During their temporary absence, it was taken possession of by a pair of sparrows, who persisted in remaining in it, and resisted every effort of its rightful owners to regain it. After a time, crowds of swallows gathered upon the roof, among whom were recognised the exiled pair, who seemed to be informing their friends of the outrage they had suffered. The whole assembly was in a state of great commotion; and appeared highly incensed, as was manifested by their movements and cries. Before long, suddenly and swift as thought, a host of them flew against the nest. Each bore in his bill a small quantity of mud, which he deposited at its entrance, and then gave way for another, who repeated the operation. This was continued till the opening was completely closed up, and the marauders were buried in a living tomb. The labors of this friendly company, however, did not cease here: they immediately collected materials for another nest, which they built just over the entrance to the first. In less than two hours after the act of vengeance had been consummated, the new structure was completed and inhabited.

These deviations from instinctive action, observed so frequently in the history of the lower animals, are at the same time the most entertaining, and the most conclusive on the point of the possession of intellect. A shepherd entrusted a flock of eighty sheep to his dog alone, to be driven home, a distance of seventeen miles. On the road she was delivered of a couple of pups. Notwithstanding this encumberance, and though still faithful to her maternal instinct, she was not neglectful of her task. By carrying her young a few miles in advance of her flock while it was feeding, and then driving it on beyond them, she at length reached the end of her journey, as it turned out, however, at the sacrifice of the lives of her offspring. A wren in the Penrhyn slate quarries used to fly from her nest on the ringing of the bell which gave notice to the workmen that an explosion was to take place. In order to exhibit this phenomenon to strangers who visited the place, the bell was often rung at other times. At first the bird left her nest, as before, but after a time paid no attention to the signal, except when she observed that the workmen also went away as they had usually done.

A horse came home without his driver, but instead of going directly to the stable, stopped at the house, neighed, and exhibited other indications of great disquietude. This, at first excited no attention; but as these demonstations continued, and his master did not appear, apprehension was excited, and a person dispatched in search of him. He was found two miles off, lying insensible in consequence of a severe blow upon the head which he had received by falling from his cart. By no animal has this sentiment been so remarkably evinced as by the dog. A poor boy was fatally injured and carried to the hospital. His little dog followed him thither, and being prevented from entering it, lay down at the gate, watching with wishful eyes every one that went in, as if imploring admittance. Though constantly repulsed by the attendants, he never left the spot by night or day, and died at his post even before his master, "Faithful unto death!"

Several instances are on record where animals have "played the dead man;" an act inevitably implying the possession of something higher than instinctive impulse as its cause. Mr. Blythe relates the story of a fox who personated a defunct carcass; when surprised one day in a hen-house and played the part so well as to suffer himself to be taken up by the brush and thrown on a dunghill, when, carefully opening one eye, and seeing the coast clear, he took to his heels and escaped, leaving his human dupe to speculate on the artistic perfection of the performance. Indeed, this cunning animal has been known to submit to be carried as dead for more than a mile, till at length getting weary of his uncomfortable position, or reasoning that escape was both possible and advisable, he suddenly effected it by a vigorous snap at the hand which held him. Cats have been known to feign death on a grass-plot while swallows were skimming across it, and by this trick succeed in capturing some unfortunate bird which chanced to come too near. Even insects will put on the semblance of death when their lives are in danger. The common snake, I happen to know, will do this on some occasions; at others, he will emit so horrible a stench that no one will feel inclined to molest him. The hedgehog rolls himself up, and remains perfectly still when molested. When he thinks the danger is over, he unrolls himself by degrees, and looks about, and if all appears safe, he runs to a secure retreat. The common wood louse will do the same. I have read somewhere of a cat who captured fish by lowering her tail into a pond until she felt the fish nibbling at it, when she immediately drew it forth, and made a prize of the unlucky adventurer; but considering the number of well-attested instances which do not tax the powers of belief immoderately, we think we may afford to treat this as a mere joke.

Dr. Darwin tells us that there was, not many years ago, an old monkey at Exeter 'Change that had lost all his teeth. Visitors were in the habit of giving him nuts; but the old fellow was unable to crack them. He was furnished with a stone, and would thus break them on the floor of his prison. Crows and rooks have been known to rise in the air with a mussel in their mouth, and to drop it on a rock in order to break it, so as to enable the bird to feed on its contents. "I have heard a jackdaw," says Jessie, "who was seen to drop stones in a hole in which there was some water, which it could not reach till the water was raised sufficiently high to enable it to quench its thirst." "I have also known," says the same entertaining naturalist, "a cat, when she was shut up in a room, and wanted to get out, ring the bell and make her escape when the servant answered it." Another cat, in a house where it was the custom to ring the bell before the meals, one day chanced to be shut up at dinner-time. Some hours after, when she was let out, she ran to the room where they used to put her food, but it was not there. Soon after, the people heard a bell ringing, and came to see what was the matter. When the door was opened, what was their surprise to see the cat clinging to the bell rope. The fact was, that puss wanted her dinner, and having always seen that it came after the ringing of the bell, she thought she would ring it herself. Monkeys are very fond of bird's eggs. In some countries where these animals abound, birds, in order to preserve their eggs, will make their nests at the end of the slender branches of trees, so that the monkeys cannot reach them. Woodpeckers will carefully remove the bits of wood which they break off a tree in making a hole in it for their nest—evidently to prevent persons discovering their abode. For the same reason many birds carefully remove the excrements of their young from the neighborhood of the nest. Man himself could not be more calculating or far-reaching. There is a notorious instance on record of a dog, which, slipping its collar at night, roamed round the adjoining fields and worried the sheep, and afterwards, washing its jaws in a stream, returned home, re-adjusted its collar, and keeping within its kennel, threw off suspicion. Here we have not only an impulse, but also a multiplication of actions arising from inward power and intelligence, unaccompanied by perception, or the operation of any outward agency. An ourang-outang in Paris, when left alone, always tried to escape, and as he could not escape, and as he could not reach the lock of the door, he carried a stool to the spot; this being removed, he took another, and another, and mounting on it, renewed his efforts. Reason alone could have prompted this act; and besides, there must have been a combination of ideas to have enabled it to get the stool to assist itself in opening the lock—to copy what it had seen its keeper do; namely, to unlock the door, and to move a stool about as he wanted it.

Sense is the doorway of the mind, the vestibule through which pass the pictures of the world. So far as sense opens up, by virtue of its own completeness and activity, a channel for the flux of thought, so far are animals superior to man; but as the mind is the primary, and sense the secondary instrument, so with acuteness of sense in the lower animals, we do not find an equivalent acuteness of reason, and by so much as the senses of man are cultivated, by so much is the mental reasoning faculty robbed of its intrinsic power. It is not the keenness of the sight which gives character and tone to the idea, but rather the power of mind which gives a positive character to the picture. Hence, although sense is the medium of the mind's communications, it is not the instrument of its processes of reason, not the measure of its intrinsic force. The Calmucks can tell, by their sense of smell, whether a fox is in his earth or not. But even this acuteness of sense in man, great as it certainly is, is as nothing compared with that of animals. Camels passing through a desert can scent water at the distance of two or three miles; the mules in South America scent it at the distance of two or three leagues. The carrier-horses of Switzerland hear the fall of the avalanche and warn their masters by their terror, of the impending danger. Without eyes or apertures of any kind for the admission of light, the polypus will always distinguish the animalcula on which it feeds. Bats will thread their way accurately through innumerable meshes and complicated threads even after their eyes have been put out. So far the animal takes precedence of the man, sense beginning and ending with its exercise. But in the animal, the mental exercise, where it is even vivid and striking, is still confined, limited and subservient to but one end. The dog remembers his master and the members of the family after the lapse of many years, and "it is perhaps owing to the absence of mental sequence, the comparative negation of any connected process of thought, which gives him that tenacity of memory and extraordinary perfection of the senses, according to the old law, that power being checked in one direction, will develop itself in another." It is related of a dog which his master took with him on a journey of upwards of three hundred miles, through a country almost destitute of roads, which occupied three weeks to traverse, the dog lost his master; yet, in spite of the vast distance, found his way back to his home. The dog of a little Savoyard being sold and carried to Rome, was shut up for safety, but it soon succeeded in making its escape, and reached its former home, after a few days, in a most emaciated state. So far we see a beautifully marked resemblance between man and the brute, and it must be but a hollow vanity which shuts the ear against the acceptance of these truths, and seeks to exclude the lower animals from the participation of reason.

The following observations, which we copy verbatim from an "Old Curiosity Shop," have reference to animals, and exhibit their at least apparent knowledge of the sciences; also, their professions, occupations, and employments. Bees are geometricians—their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice. So also, is the ant-lion—his funnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artist of our species, with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; so also is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel, are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator—he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and woodcutter—he cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer—he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East India ants are horticulturists—they make mushrooms, upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The bird ploceus textor is a weaver—he weaves a web to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferryman—with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day laborers. The monkey is a rope dancer. The association of beavers present us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leaders. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.

The Burials of the Norman Kings.

The first beginning of the royal burials at Westminister is uncertain. Sebert and Ethelgoda were believed to lie by the entrance of the Chapter House. A faint tradition speaks of the interment of Harold Harefoot in Westminister. But his body was dug up by Hardicanute, decapitated, and afterward cast into the adjacent marsh or into the Thames, and then buried by the Danes in their graveyard, where now stands the Church of St. Clement Danes. It was the grave of Edward the Confessor which eventually drew the other royal sepulchres around it. Such a result of the burial of a royal saint or hero has been almost universal. But though his characters enumerate the royal sepultures as among the privileges of Westminister, the custom grew but slowly. In the first instance it may have indicated no more than his personal desire to be interred in the edifice whose building he had watched with so much anxious care; and his Norman successors were buried on the same principle, each in his own favorite sanctuary, unless some special cause intervened. The Conqueror was buried at Caen, in the abbey which he had dedicated to St. Stephen; William Rufus at Winchester, from his sudden death in the neighboring forest; Henry I. at Reading, in the abbey founded out of his father's treasure for his father's soul; Stephen in his abbey at Faversham; Henry II. in the great Argevin Abbey at Fontevrault, the foundation of Robert Arbrissel by the "fountain of the robber Evrard." His eldest son Henry was buried at Rouen. In that same city, because it was so hearty and cordial to him, was laid the "large lion heart" of Richard, while his bowels, as his least honored parts, lay among the Poitevins, whom he least honored, at Chaluz, where he was killed. But his body rested at Fontevrault, at his father's feet, in token of sorrow for his unfilial conduct, to be, as it were, his father's footstool, in the robes which he had worn at his second coronation at Winchester. John's wife, Isabella, was interred at Fontevrault, and his own heart was placed there in a golden cup; but he himself was laid at Worcester for a singularly characteristic reason. With that union of superstition and profaneness so common in the religious belief of the middle ages, he was anxious to elude after death the demons whom he had so faithfully served in life. For this purpose he not only gave orders to disguise his body in a monk's cowl, but to bury it between two saints. The royal cathedral of Worcester, which John had especially favored in life, possessed two Saxon saints, in close juxtaposition; and between these two, Wulfstan and Oswald, the wicked King was laid. But meanwhile an irresistible instinct had been drawing the Norman Princes toward the race of their predecessors, and there for towards the dust of the Saxon Kings. Along with the annual commemoration of those slain at the battle of Hastings, were celebrated in the abbey the anniversaries of Emma, the Confessor's mother, and of Ethelred, his father. Edith, his wife "of venerable memory," lay beside him. And now to join them came the "good Queen Maud," daughter to Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, and thus niece of Edgar and granddaughter of Edward Atheling, who had revived in the heart of Henry I. a feeling toward her Anglo-Saxon kinsfolk such as no other of the Conqueror's family had known. The importance of the marriage is indicated by the mass of elaborate scruples that had to be set aside to accomplish it. She, a veiled nun, had become a wife for this great object. It was supposed to be a fulfillment of the Confessor's last prophetic apologue, in which he describes the return of the severed branch to the parent tree. His own sepulchral abbey at Reading was built by him chiefly to expiate his father's sins against the English. His royal chapel at Windsor bore the name of the Confessor, till it was dedicated by Edward III. to St. George. He and she received from the Normans the derisive epithets of "Goodrio" and "Godiva." Her own name was Edith, after her great aunt, the Confessor's wife. In deference to Norman prejudices she changed it to "Matilda." But she devoted herself with undisguised ardor to the Abbey where her kinsman Edward and her namesake Edith lay buried. Often she came there in haircloth and barefooted, to pay her devotions. She increased its relics by the gift of a large part of the hair of Mary Magdalene. The honor of her sepulture was claimed by the old Anglo-Saxon sanctuary at Winchester, by the Abbey of Reading, and by the Cathedral of St. Paul's. But there is no reason to doubt the tradition that she lies on the south side of the Confessor's shrine, and is thus the first royal personage so interred since the troubles of the conquest.—*Dean Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey.*

The New Luther Monument at Worms.

The German papers designate the new Luther monument at Worms, as the most extensive work of plastic art in Germany. The monument stands upon a square platform of granite, surrounded on all sides by two steps. The sides of this platform measure forty feet. On each of its four corners is a pedestal, eight feet high, of polished syenite, with the four mightiest champions of the Reformation in bronze—Frederic, the Elector of Saxony; Philip, Landgrave of Hessia; Melancthon and Reuchlin. They are eight feet and a half in hight. The front of the square is left open, forming a thirty feet wide entrance to the principal monument between the Elector and Landgrave. The three other sides are closed by battlements, four or five feet high, of the same polished rock. In the middle of each of these battlements, and on an elevation of seven feet are three allegoric sitting figures, representing the cities of Augsburg, Magdeburg and Spire, and on each of the twenty-four pinnacles are the insignia of the principal German cities that fought and suffered for the Reformation. The principal pedestal, with the colossal statue of Luther, is sixteen feet high, the statue of the Reformer himself ten feet and a half. He stands upright, in his well known Francisean garment, just as he lives in the minds of the millions who follow him. On the four socle columns of the main pedestal are the four forerunners of the Reformation, Peter Waldus, 1197; John Wickliff, 1387; John Huss, 1415, and Hieronymus Savanarola, 1492. The main socle consists of three parts. The lower one is of polished syenite; the two higher ones, of unequal dimensions are bronze. The ornamentation of the two bronze cubes is described as wonderfully well conceived and rich. On either side there are the medallions of great German Protestants—Ulrich Von Hutten, Franz Von Sickingen, Justus Jonas and Johann Bugenhagen—surrounded and connected by tracelets of great beauty. Mottoes and celebrated utterances of

SUNDAY APPEAL.

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FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

TENNESSEE.

—The Nashville *Banner* says the mercury was up to 108 yesterday.

—For two or three weeks past there has fallen rain enough thoroughly to wet the ground in most localities. It has rained up to within sight of Brownsville in every direction, and only given us slight showers here, just enough to sprinkle the streets. In the pathetic and beautiful language of the old country Deacon: "Oh, Lord, send us a gully-washer."—*Brownsville Bee.*

—On the 10th inst., Mr. Thomas Durham, who lived near Fort's Station, was standing on the fence talking to a neighbor, when he was struck dead by lightning. The fluid struck him in the right temple, passing down the right side and out at his right heel into the earth. Mr. Durham was 17 years old, and was grandson of Mr. John Saddler, of Robertson county.—*Clarksville Chronicle.*

—We take the following from the *Gazette* of Friday: "A most shocking homicide occurred in South Nashville at a late hour Wednesday night. James Preston, a colored man, was stabbed and instantly killed by John Hart, a white man of notoriously bad character. The circumstances were about as follows: Hart had entered a house to commit a robbery, and going into a room occupied by a young man named Bass, was discovered by that gentleman. Hart ran out and Mr. Bass made after him. The colored man Preston joined in the pursuit, and was the first to overtake the burglar, and caught him with a firm grasp, upon which Hart cried, 'Let me go, you d—d scoundrel, or I'll cut your heart out,' and with one well-aimed blow made good his threat by sending the knife deep into the brave fellow's heart. Swift as lightning he then sped along to Market street, where he was captured by some others who had heard the alarm, but they were not aware at the time of the murder. Hart was yesterday taken before Justices Cassety and Brien, and in default of bail was committed."

— There are intimations that Col. E. J. Cooper may be tendered the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ALABAMA.

—All the magistrates elect in Shelby county, Ala., are negroes, and not one of them can read or write.—*Athens Post.*

—The Livingston *Journal* says the Loyal League is again at work in Sumter county, and, by diverting the attention of the negroes from their work, is already doing a great deal of harm.

—At the meeting of the scalawag Legislature of Alabama, on Monday, the House was called to order by John Hardy. The big pot is boiling, and scum is the upper crust. Nuf sed.—*Mobile Tribune.*

—Yesterday morning a negro prisoner, named John Callaway, charged with burglary, made his escape from the City Court room. The crowd in the court room was very dense, and the prisoner managed to slip off unobserved.—*Mobile Register, 16th.*

It is two months to-day since we had a seasonable rain in Athens, consequently garden vegetables are about played. Most of the farmers in the county have received partial rains—about enough to make half a crop of corn.—*Athens Post.*

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Report of the State Superintendent.

The life insurance section of the tenth annual report of Mr. William Barnes, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, has just been issued. This report reviews the business and financial standing of all the companies incorporated in this State, or transacting business here for other States in the year 1867, and is important to the community in general.

It is a business with which every citizen who has the wisdom to realize any available surplus income from his earnings or his property, ought to be fully acquainted. The scheme of life insurance is intended to embrace the interests of the whole community—it is, properly considered, the great co-operative financial force of the people—associated for mutual advantage and protection.

Its first impulse, pure and simple, is to protect the widow and the orphan—to extend the affectionate care of the husband and father beyond their own lives to the objects of their affections. The system has been found capable of other applications. It secures endowments and annuities for the living, protects creditors, and promotes benevolence generally.

From Mr. Barnes' report we learn that the financial force of this great interest in this State, represented by thirty companies, amounts in their "gross assets" to the sum of $65,522 978 64; that they have in force 206,966 policies, insuring the immense aggregate of $612,721,431 03; their premium income in 1867 amounted to $26 634 051 09, and the death claims paid on policies same year, $3,229,941 49

During 1867 there were fifteen companies from other States represented by agents in this State, and we may summarize their force thus:

1. Gross assets of fifteen other State companies	$ 60,025,972 76
2. Amount insured by 101,174 policies	549,008,345 24
3. Premium income	23,749,329 21
4. Death claims paid	4,001,640 98

Since the creation of the insurance department in this State the credit of our New York companies has been raised to a high standard, and their value appreciated all over the country. It has not been possible under the insurance code as vigilantly administered by Mr. Barnes, to carry on an insolvent insurance company in this State, nor to permit one to be introduced here from any other State. One marked effect of this rigid surveillance in New York is that the solvent companies of other States have eagerly sought admission under the department here in order that they might obtain its certificate of their soundness to accredit them elsewhere.

So sensible were the managers of our State companies of the value of Mr. Barnes' administration of his high trust, that they united last session in a memorial to Governor Fenton to renominate Mr. Barnes as superintendent. They took similar action during Governor Seymour's term, which had the effect, at least, of deterring him from making any nomination from the ranks of his own political party. This particular office is in no sense a political one, and it has been fortunate for the insurance interests of our State that it has been administered thus far free from all political interference.

In the present report Mr. Barnes points out conclusively how the stockholders of certain offices derive too large a share of the profits of the business in return for the capital they subscribed and which also draws its own annual interest, but does not appear to be any longer at all requisite for the security of the policy holders.

In order to show the relative merits of the several companies in this regard, Mr. Barnes gives a succinct summary of the charter and by-law arrangements of all, and minute calculations of the interest and profits paid to stockholders. Also with the view of urging the discontinuance of the premium note system, Mr. Barnes presents a very exhaustive analysys of the asset accumulations of the several companies showing precisely what percentage of the whole is realized and unrealized—and observes:

"It will doubtless astonish many officers themselves to see the small percentage of their accumulations, which are now actually convertible into money or the legal-tender currency of the United States."

Upon the table given, showing the realized and unrealized assets, it appears that the latter consists of "Premium notes and loans; deferred premiums; unpaid premiums; commuted commissions and personal securities and accrued interest." We understand that it is contended that, as against the ultimate liabilities assumed by the companies, these outstanding assets are mainly available. Yet, it seems rather a fictitious proceeding to issue contracts based upon the assumed consideration of premium that is never paid nor expected to be paid, but to be held, except so far as extinguished by the application of dividends, as a set-off against the body of the contract itself. It may be assumed, however, that with the youngest companies, at least, the premium cannot be collected as promptly as with the older and wealthier offices. It has grown to be a custom to accommodate the customers by taking payment of the cash portion of the premium in notes at short dates, payable with interest; and it is urged that this course facilitates business, and induces a large amount of insurance that would not otherwise be effected. But Mr. Barnes inclines to the actual cash basis of the business, and desires to see as far as practicable the assets represented capable of conversion "into money or the legal tender currency of the United States."

The table exhibiting this illustration shows for our New York State companies a "percentage of unrealized total assets" varying from 83 65 per cent. at the highest, down to 6.89 per cent. as the lowest. Of the established companies the Mutual Life of New York and the Equitable show by far the largest proportions of assets realized.

The "all cash" premium companies have necessarily the advantage in this comparison.

Tracing the several companies of this State in the order of their incorporation, and specifying the features of their "chartered privileges" and "by-law" provisions, Mr. Barnes remarks of the foremost and largest company of the country, the Mutual Life of New York, that "this company, whose organization, like that of the Equitable in England, marks the substantial establishment of modern life insurance in this country, was incorporated in 1842, by a special act of the Legislature, before the adoption of the constitution of 1846, which prescribed general acts of incorporation. Only two amendments of its charter appear upon the statute books for a period of twenty-six years;" and referring to the by-laws, the superintendent states that "thirty-two by-laws, as revised on the 17th day of May, 1865, constitute the corporate statutes which govern and regulate the affairs of 50,000 policy-holders, and over $25,000,000 cash assets. These internal laws have been worked out by the experience of a quarter of a century, and by the receipt, custody and payment of many millions of dollars, and by business intercourse and contact with over a quarter of a million of different persons in this and other States."

The large increase in the business of life insurance during the past year is perhaps better indicated by the new business of two of the leading companies than by a reference to long columns of figures.

The new business of the Mutual Life and Equitable combined, for 1867, was nearly 30,000 policies, and the cash receipts of the two companies being nearly $14,000,000.

Having compared the initiative action of the "Mutual Life" in this country to that of the "Equitable" in England, Mr. Barnes, referring in regular order to the "Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States," says that

"This corporation can be said to mark and distinguish the commencement of the recent astounding progress in the business of Life Insurance. At the time of its organization in 1859, only six life insurance companies existed in this State, or, calling the New York Life and Trust a nominal life insurance company, the number was five, viz: The (1) Mutual, (2) New York, (3) United States, (4) Manhattan, (5) Knickerbocker. Only the Mutual and Manhattan were issuing new policies exceeding in number one thousand per annum. The act organizing the Insurance Department had been passed at the preceding session of the legislature, but did not go into effect until the succeeding January. Six years had elapsed since the passage of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies, and in relation to agencies of such companies,' passed June 24, 1853, and not one life or health insurance company had been incorporated under its very liberal and accommodating provisions.

"The Equitable was the first company organized under this act, and already over a score of others have followed its example.

"The capital stock of this company was fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, upon which the stockholders receive only legal interest of seven per cent., payable semi-annually."

It is within our knowledge to state that not alone does the "Equitable" mark and distinguish as an epoch the modern advance of life insurance in the United States, but that the vigorous action of the office impelled that advance, propelling forward the companies that preceded it and drawing up after it the companies that followed its organization. Witness that, whereas at its organization the two most advanced offices only were issuing over one thousand policies a year, the Equitable alone in 1867 issued 10,527—insuring the full sum of $45 453,240. The accumulated assets of the Equitable, now amounting to $7,000,000, is individually equal to the actual assets of the five companies which preceded it at the time of its organization (1859), and the actual income of the Equitable now exceeds that of the whole five at that period.

Referring to the scheme so earnestly urged recently by Elizur Wright, of Massachusetts, and a few other kindred spirits, for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance at Washington, Mr. Barnes very aptly says:

"An abortive attempt in the pretended interest of policyholders has been recently made at Washington by a small minority of the life insurance companies of the Union, to wrest from the several States their legitimate and constitutional functions of supervision and control over the subject of life insurance, and under the mantle of the Federal Government and the machinery of an association of companies, to aggregate to themselves all supervisory powers and jurisdiction, with the right to issue certificates of authority for every State in the Union except that in which a company is incorporated. Undoubtedly all companies by their boards of directors, actuaries, auditors, stockholders and policyholders, should annually, at least, examine audit and regulate their condition and affairs in the best possible manner; and if all or a portion of the companies choose to associate themselves together for this purpose the public will not object to any such vouching by all for each individual company; but any system of self-supervision by the corporations themselves, or by their own officers, actuaries or appointees, however artfully disguised, will not be accepted by the public as a substitute for an independent governmental supervision made in the interests of the State and of the whole commonwealth.

"This crude and illy digested scheme very properly received its quietus in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives by an unanimous vote, and was not even dignified by a report for the consideration of Congress."

We commend the study of this interesting, elaborate and important report to every intelligent citizen who either has his life insured or feels that he ought to insure it, in order that he may clearly understand all the bearings of this great interest.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Arrest, Imprisonment and Trial of Gen. Anthony Foster of Panola County, Mississippi.

On the 5th of October, 1867, the body of Dr. A. M. Settle was discovered dead in the road, a short distance from Sardis, and still quite warm. The deceased and Gen. Foster had been seen riding in company a few minutes before the catastrophe. Those who knew Gen. Foster, a gentleman of the highest respectability of sterling worth, and whose locks were white with age, did not for a moment entertain a suspicion of his participation in the crime. He was arrested, however, by the civil authorities, and formal possession of the case seized by the military, and the venerable prisoner subjected to great inconveniencies and discomforts, protracted prison life, moved backward and forward at the caprice of the military authorities; and, finally, was tried before a military commission, the case being investigated with the most minute exactness and pertinacity, terminating, however, in the triumphant acquittal of the accused, and restoring him to his friends, his character unstained and above reproach. As an illustration of the military usurping civil functions, and subjecting its victim to unusual delay and privations, the narrative now going through the press, has a general interest which is greatly hightened by the concatenation of circumstances which apparently culminated in absolute certainty, but which were unraveled by ample testimony, through the close attention, unremitting assiduity, and high legal attainments of counsel, and resulted in acquittal. The work will be ready for delivery in a few days, and will be not only of interest to the general reader, but will be valuable to the legal profession as involving a case worthy to be considered a lasting precedent.

BY TELLGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18—Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Dent left Leavenworth this morning for Denver via the Kansas Pacific railroad.

An Omaha dispatch says Brigham Young's agent is here making arrangements for the reception and transportation of several thousand emigrants to the end of the Union Pacific railroad, where all the able bodied men will be at once employed in grading and tracklaying, and their families will be forwarded to the Utah settlement. About 2000 are expected to arrive here next week.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President has sent a message to Congress recommending that the judgment of the people be taken on the clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of a President and Vice-President, through the intervention of Electors, and not by an immediate vote, by so amending this clause as to secure the election of President and Vice-President by their direct vote.

The consideration of the Funding bill was concluded in the Committee of the Whole, and it will be reported to the House on Monday.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—There were four cases of sunstroke to-day, two of which proved fatal.

The Governor's office was crowded with negroes from Maury county to-day, who left there from fear of the Ku-Klux.

Wm. Gostine, a negro, was taken from the jail at Franklin yesterday, and shot by a mob. His offense was a rape upon a white girl and two negro girls.

A gentleman who saw the Hon. John Bell a few days ago, says he is partially paralysed, but in fair health notwithstanding, and says he hopes to live to see Seymour elected, and to die a freeman.

John Rhea was killed by lightning at Gallatin yesterday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 18—Mr. Trumbull called up the bill relative to Corporations created by the laws of the United States. It authorizes the transfer from State to Federal Courts. If suits against corporations created by acts of Congress upon the corporations filing statements that such cases involve questions arising under the laws and treaties of the United States. It passed by 30 to 13.

Mr. Morton called up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river, recently published.

Mr. Van Winkle opposed it, arguing that the proposed span of 500 feet was impracticable, unnecessary and dangerous. It was aimed, he said, at the two bridges now building.

Morton said the interests of navigation demanded 500 feet span.

Pomeroy opposed it also, saying that 500 feet spans were an impossibility.

The bill was then laid aside, and the special order, the bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, came up.

HOUSE

A resolution was adopted to print 10,000 copies of the Internal Revenue law, as passed.

A resolution relative to the compensation for printing being offered by Mr. Eli recommending seventy cents additional per thousand "ems," on patent office business, drew forth a request for the reading of the report relative thereto, whereupon Washburne offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior furnish full information on the subject.

The resolution was passed, and Washburne's also adopted.

Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that in the matter of charges of disloyalty against Mr. Anderson, member elect from Missouri, and also in the case of Mr. Switzer, the contestant, that the testimony be taken in the manner prescribed by the act regulating contested elections. The resolution was adopted.

Dawes also reported back the credentials of the Representatives elect from Louisiana, and two of those from South Carolina, and moved that the test oath be administered to them. The report was agreed to, and they were sworn in. Their names are: M. Vidal, J. H. Sypher, J. P. Newsham, James Mann, and W. Jasper Blackburn, from Louisiana; and J. H. Gass and J. B. Wilmore, from South Carolina.

Garfield, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution providing that in all cases where private soldiers served out their terms of enlistment, and were honorably discharged from the service, the Secretary of War shall, on application of the party, remove any charge of desertion that may stand on the roll against any such soldier who has been convicted of desertion by a court martial, which was passed.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of South Carolina transmitting the joint resolution of the Legislature, ratifying the 14th amendment, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The Speaker said the tariff bill was the first unfinished business for the Committee of the Whole; and when the House went into a Committee of the Whole at the commencement of the next session, the tariff bill would be the first business in order. The bill was then laid over until the next session.

Allison, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill authorizing Collectors of Internal Revenue to put the requisite stamps on documents which, through ignorance or accident, had not been sufficiently stamped at the time of their execution, and to remit the penalties. The bill was passed.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the funding bill, with Pomeroy in the chair.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—The ratification meeting of the Democrats to-night was probably the largest ever assembled here. Lafayette Square and the streets in the vicinity were densely packed. The Vice-Presidents number over 300, and comprise the most respectable and substantial citizens of the city. The resolutions were eminently patriotic and conservative. They fully indorse the platform and nominations of the New York Convention, and pledge the cordial support of the Louisiana Democracy. The fourth resolution repeats the words of that section of the platform, that "slavery and secession are dead, and it is beyond the power or wish of any sane man to revive either." They condemn the Constitution under which Louisiana is now admitted into the Union, and the authorities now exercising its powers as having been imposed upon the State, in violation of the Federal Constitution, by the exercise of absolute authority from without, and view with distrust and alarm the course pursued by the Legislature now sitting. They express gratitude to President Johnson for his efforts in behalf of the Constitution and address the colored people of the State, towards whom they have none but feelings of kindness, and cite the recent election in Mississippi as an instance of what can be done by the proper course towards the negro population. The resolutions are also highly commendatory of the course pursued by the officers and soldiers of the United States army during the late administration of military authority in this State, and tendering them their heartfelt acknowledgements for their uniform disposition towards the citizens of this State as brothers rather than subjects of vindictive oppression.

The streets along the route which the procession moved were brilliantly illuminated and thronged with ladies. The enthusiasm is remarkable, but amid all, perfect order reigns. The procession has been passing the telegraph office for thirty minutes, and the end cannot yet be seen.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 18—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 7.0 bales; uplands 31½@32c. Rice and coffee quiet. Sugar steady; Cuba 10½c. Molasses quiet. Flour 10 and 20 lower. Wheat declining, $1 88@1 95. Corn dull and heavy, $1 06@1 15.

Dry Goods are buoyant. Brown sheetings 17@18c. Other goods about unchanged.

Money is quiet and easy. Call loans 2@5; sterling 10½@10⅝; gold 137¼@137½; New Tennessee's 68¼. Specie exports to-day nearly $2,000,000.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 31c; sales 150 bales; receipts 118; exports 902. Gold 45. sterling, commercial, 36@38; bank, 39@40. New York sight ½c premium. Sugar dull; Louisiana fair to prime 11½@12c. Cuba Molasses nominally 40@41. Flour dull; superfine $7 25@7 50. Corn quiet, 96@1. Oats quiet, 86c. Hay unchanged. Pork quiet, $29 to $30. Bacon, shoulders 13¾@13¾c; clear sides 16¾@17½c. Lard irregular; fierce 18¾@19½; keg 19½@20c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Tobacco, market is very quiet. Flour, superfine, $5 50@7; fancy $7 50@8 00. Wheat $1 75@1 80. Corn 86@90. Oats 70@75c. Rye $1 30@1 35. Pork $29 50. Lard 18c. Bacon, shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Bulk shoulders 12c; clear sides 16c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat $2. Corn 82c. Oats 74c. Provisions very dull. Butter 26@28c. Lard 19½@19¾c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat irregular and lower. Corn 79@87c. Oats 78@83c. Provisions weaker.

Democrat vs. Jacobin.

The Chicago *Times* thus compares the Democratic party and the Jacobin faction. The language used is very plain, and it is very forcible:

The Jacobins are for the bondholders as against the tax-payers. The Democracy oppose them in this. The Jacobins are for the national banks, and for making levies on the people of $25,000,000 yearly to support the national banks. The Democracy say the banks must go down, and the above sum saved to the people. The Jacobins are for taxing the people hundreds of millions of dollars each year for the "protection" of New England manufacturers. The Democratic party says that those manufacturers ought to have no more protection than they can derive from a tariff for revenue purposes only.

The Jacobin is the party of the monopolists, and the Democratic the party of the people; and the more plainly this distinction can be made, and the more widely the policies of the parties differ in this respect, the greater will be the chances for the success of the Democracy. If the bondholders, or any single class with unlimited capital, imagine that the interests of a class can control the Democratic Convention, they will soon learn their mistake. As to the policy of incorporating the "greenback theory" into the platform, November will show that the votes of tax-payers are more numerous than those of the bondholders. If the latter do not choose to remain in the Democratic party,—such of them as are now members of it,—where will they go? They know that four years more of Jacobin rule will not only send the Government into bankruptcy, but "straight to the devil." The condition of half of it now is little less than infernal.

The Democracy of the Western States have said to their delegates to the National Convention, in regard to the "greenback theory," as Sumner said to Stanton, "Stick." These delegates will obey their instructions. The men who send them are in earnest. They will not accept any issue or well-conceived and ingenious apologies for "crawfishing" on this subject.

—A South Carolina alligator, probably in the interest of the "rebel Democracy," ate a promising young black voter the other day.

DIED.

BECHTOLT—In this city, on the 18th inst., LOUIS BECHTOLT, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place, from J. C. Holst & Co.'s, this Sunday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

WELSH—In memory of ALECK, only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. Welsh, who died July 1, 1868, aged 3 years and 28 days.

We are lonely, very lonely now,
Our ALECK is dead and gone,
Oh, we were happy, happy once,
But now we are left alone.

Yes, we were happy once, ALECK,
We knew not care or sorrow,
Our thoughts were so much fixed on thee,
We thought not of the morrow.

You were our only hope, ALECK—
Our life, our light, our joy,
You were your mother's darling
And your father's little boy.

But now you are gone, dear ALECK,
And left us here alone,
You have joined your angel brother
In a brighter, happier home.

Oh yes, we can see you now, ALECK,
With your brother, hand in hand,
Adoring him who made you both
For that happy, glorious land.

And well we know, dear ALECK,
When we, too, are called away,
When we leave this wicked world
And this sinful mound of clay,
You and your little brother
Will meet us at death's door,
And lead us to that heavenly home
To praise God for ever more. M. O. R.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

FOR RENT.—A Dwelling for a small family, No. 91 Market street, Rent low. Apply to A. CARR, Boat Store, Water street. jy19 1w

FOR RENT.—The building lately occupied by the Commercial Bank of Tennessee. Apply to J. A. OMBERG, Receiver. jy18 3t

WANTED—An experienced Planter or Overseer to take charge of a Cotton and Corn Plantation. The best of references required. Apply to W. T. DD, at Edwards, Todd & Co., 308 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. jy19

$25 REWARD.—Taken from my residence, No. 12 Poplar street extended, on the night of the 17th inst., TWO BALES OF COTTON. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the two bales. Dr. I. SLIPPY,
Office No. 12 Poplar street, 100 yards beyond corporation line. jy19 1w

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Morris B. Mitchell Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MORRIS B. MITCHELL, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District

Memphis, Tenn., the 18th day of July, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
jy19 2t 2 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Emanuel A. Levy, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss:

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Emanuel A. Levy, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and state of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 18th day of July, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
jy19 2t 2 Assignee, Etc.

HENRY E. GREEN, SAMUEL WORKMAN

GREEN & WORKMAN,

GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS,

Conveyancers and Scriveners,

Opposite the Municipal Court-room,

53 Union St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR attention paid to all claims against the United States, and for property taken, or damage done by the Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. jy19

Virginia Military Institute,

Lexington, Virginia.

APPLICATIONS will now be received for the appointment of 100 additional Cadets into this Institution. Those entering in the summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence on the 1st September.

Circulars will be sent on application.
ma15 FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't.

MENKEN BROTHERS'

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SEMI-ANNUAL

REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

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SILKS, LINEN LAWNS.

ALSO, ENTIRE STOCK OF

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BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
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HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, Etc.

AT REDUCED RATES.

C. N. CASE, J. & CO.,
177 Main street,
Sign of the Golden Stirrup,
ap28 3m Montgomery Block.

Special Term of Municipal Court,

Ordered by the Court.

IT being necessary for the dispatch of business that a Special Term of this Court, for the Criminal side thereof, should be held at an early day as possible and before the next regular term thereof, a Special Term for the Criminal side thereof is hereby appointed, to commence on

Monday, the 17th Day of August, 1868,

To continue for such length of time as the public interests shall require.

All causes standing on the Criminal Docket of this Court, not disposed of upon the adjournment of this (June) Term, will be continued to said Special Term, and all writs and proces relating thereto will be returnable to said Special Term.

GEORGE W. WALDRAN,
jy15 5t Judge Municipal Court.

REMOVAL.

H. WADE & CO.,

297 - MAIN STREET, - 297

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

HAVE REMOVED THEIR LARGE STOCK of Books and Stationery to the commodious Storehouse, a few doors south of their old stand, No. 297, being the old stand of Messrs. Elson & Bros., third door north of Messrs. Mansfield & Higbee's Drug Store, and between Messrs. W. R. Moore and Friedman & Bros.

We solicit a liberal trade from both the city and country. We purpose to give a full consideration for your money. "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS," shall be our motto.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. H. WADE & CO.

☞ Don't forget the number of the Store,
jy16 **297 Main street.**

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S. B. WRIGHT, GENERAL AGENT,

Room 5, over Commercial Bank.
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REMOVAL.

A. HUNN & CO.

Have removed their

Steamboat Bakery, Bread and Cracker Depot,

—TO—

Cor. Jefferson and Promenade Streets,

je21 1m Opposite Steamboat Landing.

No Humbug, but positively so, in order to gain room for Fall and Winter Stocks.

GENERAL GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

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MAKE EARLY SELECTIONS AND SECURE GREAT BARGAINS

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WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

202 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES ALWAYS on hand. Flour—"Clarksville City Mills," "Lafayette Gold Dust," "Cobb's Excelsior," "R. R. Davies' XXXX," and other favorite brands, cheap to the trade. Agents for Maysville (Ky.) COTTON YARNS AND CORDAGE. jy19 tf

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OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

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Assets ..... $ 4,833,543
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HARTFORD OF HARTFORD.

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ENTERPRISE OF CINCINNATI.

Capital $1,000,000

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No Restrictions upon Acclimated Persons, or to RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

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State Agents for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Louisiana.
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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A first-class FEMALE COLLEGE, large and well arranged for ex buildings, with six or eight acres of land, favorably located. None but thorough and experienced educators need apply. Terms favorable The property can be leased for a term of years. For particulars apply at this office. jy12 tf

FOR RENT—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street, two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR RENT.—Two handsome Rooms in the third story of the building, No. 12 Adams street, suitable for offices or sleeping apartments. Also, the spacious basement of the same building. Apply at the store on the premises. m-31 tf

FOR RENT.—A FINE COTTAGE RESIdence with seven acres of garden Land, on the Randolph road, two miles from court Square, and just outside the corporate limits, will be rented low to a good prompt paying tenant. Present crop, etc., for sale low. Apply to T. GRAVES, Memphis Cotton Press, 181 Madison street. ms3 tf

FOR RENT.—THE STORE AND BUILDING on Jefferson street, corner of the alley, between Second and Third streets, south side, is for rent. The building is well situated as a first-class boarding house, and contains fourteen rooms, kitchen, and all in good order. Also, two STORE rooms on north side. Inquire at PETER SAINT'S, 83½ Jefferson street. Ledger copy. m-22

FOR SALE.

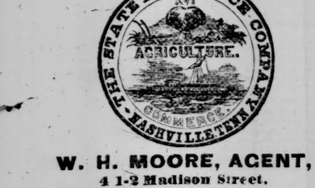
FOR SALE.—I offer for sale three Lots of the finest Business property in the city. For particulars apply to THOS. H COCKE, 279½ Main street. jy7 2w

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 300. My residence, with from 14 to 28 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city. jy17 N. M. TREZEVANT.

FOR SALE.—Having determined to change our business, we offer for sale our small but well selected STOCK OF GROCERIES, and a lease on one of the BEST BUSINESS STANDS in the city. We will sell also a splendid suburban RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the city, near Gill's Station, with 4½ acres of ground, with all the necessary improvements. Apply to WEBB, MITCHELL & CO., No. 13 Union street, Lee Block. jy7 tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—Any one addressing a communication to "T. L," Appeal office, describing locality, terms and all particulars concerning a small FARM on either of the railroads for sale, may find a reliable purchaser. jy14 tf



W. H. MOORE, AGENT,
4 1-2 Madison Street.
je21 3m

WANTED.—A DWELLING HOUSE containing 5 to 6 rooms by a family of three persons, all grown. Must be centrally located. Address Richard, Appeal office. ma31

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper or Clerk, by a young man who has had ten years experience. Best city references given, if desired. Address V., Appeal office. je20 tf

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer—a white woman, with references. Apply at 348 Linden street. je4

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM NEAR THE city of Memphis, of which possession can be given immediately. Address A. B., Appeal office, stating terms, location, etc. ma30 tf

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THE GEORGIA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Columbus, Ga. Incorporated 1859.

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$20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH the Comptroller of Tennessee. Risks, forms, furnished, and all inquiries promptly answered, on application in person or by letter.

JAS. F. BOZEMAN, Pres't. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.

W. H. MOORE, Agent,
4 1-2 Madison street,
Memphis, Tenn.
je21 3m

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BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen with wives can obtain board at moderate rates. The best and HEALTHIEST neighborhood in the city. None but those who can give unexceptionable references need apply, to C. M., care Appeal office. je10 tf

COAL.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FRESH
Pittsburg Coal,
—FOR THE—
HAYS COAL COMPANY
(Successors to BRIGGS & PETERSON,)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in best Pittsburg Coal, from the Hays Mines, first pool, Monongahela River.
Office—224½ Madison street. mh25 tf

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

GAS FIXTURES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 Lights,
Pendants, 1 and 2 Lights,
Brackets, 1 and 2 Lights,
Pillars and Globes,
Latest styles of Cornelius & Baker's celebrated manufacture, for sale at Factory Prices.
je7 dsx tf P. ALLEN & HANNOCK.

H. L. GUION
—WITH—
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEER, 276 Second street. Attends exclusively to Renting and Leasing Houses and Lots, Collecting of Rents, Paying Taxes, Effecting Insurance, etc., etc. Has now for rent several very desirable Residences, from a cottage to almost a palace. Also, several Business Houses, Offices, Rooms etc. je21 1m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of LAMBERT & COMMAGERE, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the death of Chas. F. Lambert. The undersigned will use the name of the firm only in liquidation.
THEO. COMMAGERE,
F. A. LAMBERT.
New Orleans, June 30, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, successors to X. LAMBERT, have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of COMMAGERE & LAMBERT, and will continue in this city the business heretofore conducted by the former house.
THEO. COMMAGERE,
F. A. LAMBERT.
New Orleans, July 1, 1868. jy7 1m

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plants Tons in Lee County, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, as may suit me. Also, a few hundred pounds of Tobacco, and
A. W. NEWSOM.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.
Sold by W. H. SEABROOK,
jy1 167 Main street.

SAVINGS BANK OF MEMPHIS
NO. 291 MAIN STREET.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, President. W. C McCLURE, Cashier,

DIRECTORS.—Sam Tate, W. R. Green law, R. Tannehill, M. J. Wicks, W. R. Cunningham, B. W. Collections taken on all accessible points, and remittances promptly made.

My connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, as President, requiring my entire attention, compels me to resign the Presidency of the above institution. My interest as Stockholder and Director will remain as heretofore. I ask a continuance of the confidence and patronage of my old friends and the public, which heretofore has been so generously bestowed.
M. J. WICKS.
jy11 1m

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.
Sold by TAYLOR & CO.,
jy1 Poplar street.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	2:40 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Yazoo accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	3:35 p.m.	6:20 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, June 28, 1868.
C. A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. je28

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Trains on this division of the road now run on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, as follows:
Leave Hopefield at 6:30 a.m.
Returning, leave Edmondson's at 5:30 p.m.
Ferryboat Nevada will leave foot of Union street and connect with train.
Excursion tickets, good for three days, sold at reduced rates. JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
je26 General Superintendent.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express	12:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

(This train does not leave Saturdays.)
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at 6:00 a.m.
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday) 8:25 a.m. 5:10 p.m.
Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Night Express	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m.

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE.

City subscribers to the APPEAL, daily or weekly, who may desire to leave the city for the summer, can have their papers sent them regularly by leaving a memorandum at the Counting-room of the APPEAL, No. 13 Jefferson street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who wish to have any attention paid to their communications must observe the following rules:

Be brief, concise and to the point, avoid the "flowers of rhetoric," and confine yourself to a plain statement of facts. Write on but one side of the paper in a clear hand, and with pen and ink, giving your words and sentences plenty of room. In all cases the real name and address of the writer must accompany the manuscript. Articles which redound to personal or individual benefit, or are of a personal nature, will only be inserted as "advertisements" or "paid cards."

CALENDAR.—July—7th Month.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	DAY.	TIME AT MEMPHIS.
Full	4th.	2 h. 39 minutes.
Third Quarter	12th.	8 h. 40 minutes.
New	19th.	3 h. 56 minutes.
First Quarter	28th.	7 h. 41 minutes.

NINTEENTH DAY—*Sunday.*—Sun rises 5:05; sets 7:07.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

[Hereafter no CHURCH NOTICES will be published *gratis*, except in this form and under this heading. When special notices of special services are sent to us, they will be charged as other advertisements.]

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat D. D., Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE—Court street—Rev. S H. Ford, D. D. L. L. D. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr Johnson will preach this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 5½ p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street—Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath School at 8½ p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Graves will preach at 10½ a.m. No evening services.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The meeting of delegates to select a Congressman and Electors for the Eighth District of Tennessee, will be held at Brownsville on the 8th of August.

THE COMMERCIAL Bank building, corner Madison and Main, is for rent. See the notice in new advertisements.

THANKS—To Bart Sweeney, Esq., for fetching that chunk of ice for us to sit down on last night.

THE GALAXY.—The August number of this sterling and excellent magazine has come to hand, and maintains the prestige earned by the former numbers. It is as full of good reading as an egg is of meat.

A HANDSOME boot or shoe sets off one's appearance very much; in fact, no gentleman can be said to be dressed who is not *bein chausses*, and in order to be so, go to App & Lutz, No. 15½ Jefferson street.

THE MARKETS.—We were struck, yesterday, with the immense quantity and the splendid quality of the vegetables in the markets. The prices, too, were very satisfactory, reminding one of ante bellum times.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock a.m. yesterday, Chris. Barton, a drayman, accidentally fell from his dray, at the foot of Jefferson street, and the wheel passed over his head, injuring him severely. He was taken to his residence in Chelsea by Officers Leahy and Malowney.

A GOOD TEAM and a nice buggy, with all the paraphernalia for a comfortable evening ride can be found, gotten up in no better style anywhere in Memphis, than at the stables of Messrs. Digge & Wofford, two doors south of Gayoso on Main street. These gentlemen are kind and attentive to their customers, moderate in their charges, and keep the best of stock always on hand.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, on the corner of Jefferson street and Center alley, is the most conveniently located hotel in the city. It is kept by the Messrs. Allen, who have hitherto managed it so as to gain a host of friends. Strangers in the city, and those who intend coming here, cannot consult their own interests to more advantage than in putting up at the Commercial, which combines all the advantages of a first-class hotel with economy and comfort to the boarder.

DAVID P. HADDEN & Co.—This reliable business firm, successors to Simpson, Hadden & Co., No. 202 Front street, present their card to our readers this morning. Mr. Hadden, the senior member of the firm, though a young man, is one of our most promising business men, and devotes his whole attention to the interests of his customers, while of Mr. William Park, his associate, it is needless to speak, he having been a merchant of Memphis when the city was an infant. Besides the large stock of plantation supplies they keep on hand choice family flour of the celebrated "Clarksville Mills," "Lafayette Gold Dust," "Cobb's Excelsior" and "K. B. Davies' XXXX." Of over five hundred barrels of the former brand sold by this firm last year in this city not one barrel was returned as unsatisfactory.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democracy Unterrified.

Brilliant Meeting at the Central Club Hall.

The Ladies--God Bless Them!--Out in Force.

The grand rally of the Democracy announced to come off last night, was a most brilliant, cheering and gratifying success. The Ward clubs met according to programme at 8 o'clock, and proceeded *en masse* to the Stillman block, but on account of it being the regular meeting night of the Central club, and the presence of a very large number of ladies, brought out to hear the promised speeches of the distinguished orators who were promised to address the assemblage, the ceremony of introduction was postponed until a more fitting opportunity.

The crowd began to assemble at eight o'clock, and by half-past eight, the hall was crowded, fully 600 persons being present, a third of whom were ladies, the flower of the land.

General Pike called the meeting to order, and in a few brief words introduced Judge Adams to the audience, who received him with great enthusiasm.

Judge Adams spoke at some length, and argued the questions now before the people in a calm and dispassioned light, which was highly pleasing to the lady portion of the audience, who are unused to the fiery ranting of a regular stump speaker. He made some telling and happy hits, one of which was a good double pun, of which we are constrained to believe he was unwitting. In speaking of the coming hegira of the carpet-baggers, who will be forced to leave Tennessee after the coming election, he said: "The *Avalanche* of public opinion is down on them, and for them there is no APPEAL."

At the close of Judge Adams' remarks, loud and long continued calls were made for the Hon. W. T. Avery, who appeared and was introduced to the meeting. He made one of the most eloquent and affecting speeches that it has been our good fortune to listen to in a long time. He spoke of his return from the National Convention—the first that has been held in eight long years, in which every State from Maine to California was represented. He said he had brought with him news that would cheer the heart of the oppressed, down-trodden people of his native State. He spoke confidently of success crowning our efforts in the coming struggle—for the iron nerves, the stalwart arms of the old heroes and champions of Democracy have been bared for the work, and they are determined to lead us out of the wilderness. The sun of our redemption has risen in the East—the star of our hope is shining in the West. He depicted in glowing words the scenes in the great Convention, as Wade Hampton and Forrest voted for Blair—how McClernand came to Forrest and embraced him. He rapidly drew a line showing the difference between the present struggle and the old political campaigning, then took up and displayed side by side, and discussed *seratim* the first four articles of the Republican or Radical platform and the Democratic, in a manner that elicited round after round of applause.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Col. C. S. Cameron, of Cross county, Ark., who has also lately returned from the Convention, was loudly called for, and came forward and made a brilliant speech.

"The question," he said, "was not a political one; but it was the question of liberty against despotism; the question whether the white man and the white woman, or the negro man and negro woman should rule." He depicted, in scorching terms, the base prostitution of the Congress of the United States of itself to everything vile and ignoble; he told how this Congress had trampled and was still trampling under their plebian hoofs ten sovereign States of the Union; how they had effected what Davis and Lee had failed to do—disrupt the Government and destroy the Constitution. He alluded to Virginia, the Niobe of States, trampled under foot by a military despotism, which gave way, in turn, to a government of thieves, scoundrels and adventurers, and a rabble of proletarian negroes led on by the wretched Hunnicutt. He spoke of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and denounced as false the stories set afloat that they had disapproved the nomination. He told of the desperation of the Radical party—that it did not mean to be defeated, or rather that it would not allow the votes to be counted if it were defeated. But there was a move he said to defeat all that—a military society—nothing secret, but a military organization that in two months would number 500,000 men, and if any attempt were made on the freedom of the ballot, or to force the votes of the South upon the Northern people, they would swallow up the Grand Army of the Republic and its kindred hordes. The people of the North were tired of paying a hundred millions yearly for the monstrosity called the Freedmen's Bureau.

He spoke at length upon the hypocrisy and scoundrelism of the scalawags in our midst; how they deluded the negro, and the kind of love they bore him. To paraphrase the lines of Moore, the song they sang was—

"Come, rest in this bosom, my African, dear,
Though the herd have forsaken thee, thy home
shall be here.
I know not, I ask not, how much you can vote,
But I know all I want, I know you can vote!"

In conclusion, "the game" said he "is heads, and they had better not lose a trick." Thanking the audience for their attention, he sat down amid tremendous cheers.

Loud calls were made for other speakers, but as it was getting late, most of the crowd concluded to adjourn, and we left among the balance.

A SUMMARY of the business of the Ætna Life Insurance Company is submitted to the public. Total assets, Ten Million dollars:

Policies issued in 1867	15,231
Amount insured (nearly)	$45,000,000
Policies average "	3,000
Receipts for 1867	5,129,457
Surplus for dividends	2,000,000

Receipts for interest nearly paid losses. Its premium receipts at the present time are half a million dollars per month, and rapidly increasing. Economy of management, care in the selection of risks, and promptness in the payment of death claims are rigidly adhered to, and have ever characterized this Company. The Ætna's ratio of expenses or cost of new business is less than that of any other Company whatever. For further particulars call on
W. H. MOORE, General Agent,
4½ Madison street.

SIXTH WARD.—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixth ward, held at the Waldran Block Saturday night, the following gentlemen were elected as permanent officers of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club: Col. R J. Morgan, President; E F. Risk, First Vice-President; Gen. J. D. Ruffin, Second Vice-President; J. J. Pares, Secretary; G. A. Stovall, Corresponding Secretary; Jack Halstead, Treasurer. Meeting adjourned to Central Club, to meet again Wednesday night at eight o'clock, same place.

THE HEATED TERM.

Three Deaths from the Heat

Coroner's Inquests.

The heated term still continues, and man and beast alike are suffering from its dire effects. The thermometer stood, at 2 o'clock yesterday, on Jefferson street, 103° in the shade. As might be expected, several cases of sudden death occurred during the day. Three were reported up to midnight, and the Coroner held inquests on the bodies.

The first victim was Adam Schneider, a journeyman tailor, working formerly with John Sutter, who dropped dead about 5 o'clock p.m. Deceased was a German, about 28 years old, and a man of frugal habits.

The second was Lieut. Gay Ryan, of the 25th regiment of infantry, quartered here. He fell dead this evening about 6 o'clock, in the navy yard, where his regiment was quartered. Deceased was about twenty-two years old.

The third was Charles Haselberg, barkeeper for Louis Wooller, who expired about 8 o'clock. He was perfectly well a few minutes before falling, and remarked to the writer at about 6 o'clock p.m., (two hours previous,) that he had not felt the heat. Deceased was about thirty years old, a German by birth, and had been in Memphis sometime.

The verdict in all the above cases was "died from natural causes—overheating."

A LEGACY.—Many a man has toiled away a lifetime, laying up, in driblets, the proceeds of his labor, in order that those whom he loved better than life itself, might have something to keep the wolf from the door when he was no more, and the dark and silent grave had claimed its own; and yet, when the reaper overtook him, he still had but a scanty pittance saved—scarcely enough to pay the undertakers' bill and buy the "funeral baked meats." And all this from a false idea of economy. In the daily press, for years, have the advantages, the necessity and the obligations of Life Insurance been placed before him. He has read and read, over and over again, and if they produced any effect at all, it was the ejaculation of some excuse for not seizing upon the advantages offered. "I can not afford it," is generally the cry; and yet who can look for a moment at the principles that govern any well established Life Insurance Company, and can truly say this? But we did not intend to argue on this point—it is too well understood. The only question with any thinking man now is, in which of these numerous companies shall I insure? We would unhesitatingly answer, the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of which Messrs. McMahon & Otis, No. 43 Madison street, are the agents, and this for a dozen good reasons, the least of which is amply sufficient to cover the ground. There is one reason, however, paramount to all others—it pays all losses incurred by it without quibble, litigation or delay—which is a vast deal more than can be said of some other similar institutions.

TURTLE SOUP! TURTLE SOUP!—In spite of the hot weather, the MONROE EXCHANGE and Vetter Dreizigacker continue to exist. Turtle soup have not given out, and the lager and wine are kept as cool as if they were stored in a cave dug in an iceberg. Thirsty souls panting for the "water of life," must not forget No. 35 MONROE STREET. The most attentive and polite barkeepers are always present to serve all comers with the very best of liquors. Lunch every day at 10 o'clock. Beer at lunch times ten cents; at all others five cents per glass. jy19 2t

A CALL.—The Memphis Draymen's Association are requested to meet at City Hall, Exchange Building, Monday evening, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Legislature being called together in extra session, we have every reason to hope, and authority for saying, that our controversy will be included in their special business. It is to be hoped that all will be in attendance, white and colored. By order of the Managers.
JAS. B SCOTT, Recording Secretary.

SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of the Second ward was held in the City Hall Saturday evening, July 18th. Wm. Chase, Esq., was appointed Chairman (pro tem.), and A. W. Newsom Secretary. On motion, the meeting was postponed until Tuesday evening, July 21st, at 8 o'clock p.m.
A. W. NEWSOM, Secretary.
Ledger, copy.

TENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democracy of the Tenth Ward are respectfully requested to meet at X. Taefel's Grocery, South street, on Monday evening, the 20th inst, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of forming a Democratic Club.
R F LOONEY,
JOHN PITTMAN,
JOHN DONOVAN.

POLITICAL.—Pursuant to adjournment the regular meeting of the Young Men's Independent Seymour Club will be held at their headquarters, corner of Adams and Second streets, at 8 o'clock Monday evening. Business of importance will be brought up, and it is expected that speakers will be on hand to address the meeting. A full attendance is requested.
By order of the President.
C. H. DAVENPORT, Rec. Sec.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting and shaking hands, yesterday, with our old friend Capt. Dave Woodruff, formerly of Mobile, but at present hailing from Salt Lake City. Capt. Woodruff is on his way to his old home, Mobile, to recuperate from injuries received in an accident on the Pacific R. R. We wish him all health and prosperity and a speedy return to those good old days 'lang syne,' ere he and we were forced to leave our early home to seek our fortunes in "scenes untried and new." We know and can promise that "the boys" will all gladly welcome him home again.

—We are pleased to learn that M. J. O'Brien, the General Superintendent of the Southern Express, intends making Memphis his future home.

IF THE HAT fits you wear it! (We have no earthly allusion to the hat of ours that some gentleman took at the Hebrew meeting—and which we never got back, by the way). We were speaking in general terms—"If the hat fits you wear it;" but if it don't, why go down to Messrs. FRANCISCO & WIGGIN, No. 309 Main street, and our word for it, they will not only fit you, but suit you to a T in anything in the line of Summer tiles, at marvelously low rates, to close out to make room for their Fall stock.

MATRIMONIAL.—There were eight certificates returned during the past week. The names of the happy couples are as follows: Morgan Edwards to Catherine Moon; George D. Betterton to Harriet D. Williams; Bedford M. Estes to Lizzie Guion; James Thomas to Eliza Race; Wm. H Leming to Mary E. Davidson; R. T. Pollard to Adolpha A. Dooly; Prince Whitfield to Mary Dickenson; and W. H. Jones to S. A. Mans.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

POLICE ITEMS.

—Yesterday, as the day before, was too hot for anybody to be frisky enough to get into trouble; the consequence is a complete stagnation in all branches of the local police. About six o'clock a party of negroes were drinking and carousing in Wooller's saloon opposite the Court Recess, and at one time there did fair to be a lively little fracas, which however, was stopped by some unknown cause, before it came to anything serious.

—Garrett Jones, an American citizen of most unmistakable African descent, was examined before 'Squire Black yesterday on the charge of having stolen two oxen from J. J. Lewis, Esq., 255 Union street. The evidence showed that Jones had seen the yoke of steers standing in front of Mr. Lewis' place, on Tuesday afternoon during the rain, and had deliberately driven them off. He drove them over to Fort Pickering and sold them to Mr. Abadie, the butcher, for $30—of which Mr. Abadie, suspecting all was not right, only gave him $4, and told him to come back Friday for the balance. Mr. A. then set to work and soon found the owner of the oxen, but kept the matter quiet, and when Jones came for his balance on Friday, he nabbed him and had him locked up. Judge Black sent him to the Criminal Court, and in default of $2,000 bail he goes to the Criminal Court.

—Paul Cicalla, Esq., caught a couple of white boys in his orchard, robbing his trees, and pursued the young thieves, who fled precipitately, leaving a hat and coat behind them in their hot haste to be gone. Mr. C. took the plunder to take care of until the juvenile rapscallions came to claim it, an event he thought not likely soon to occur. Judge of his surprise, yesterday, at being arrested by a policeman named Dea, under a warrant from Col. Beaumont, charging him with having stolen the hat and coat! The case was sent before 'Squire Black, and at the appointed time there was no prosecutor, and the case was dismissed This is a wanton and malicious outrage on an old and highly esteemed citizen. Mr. Cicalla has been in Memphis more than thirty years, and this is the first time that he has ever in any way figured in police circles.

—Two bales of cotton were stolen from the premises of Dr. J. Slippy, two miles out from the city, on Poplar street extended, during Friday night.

—There were seven arrests up to midnight, in the first district—all for minor offenses; $10 were assessed and collected in fines.

—Israel Jones, a black mackerel, grabbed two hats from the store of Messrs. Menken Bros., and sloped with them, yesterday. Detective Selkirk happened to be around, and grabbed him. He was locked up in the Adams street station to await an examination.

—There were five arrests up to eight o'clock in the Second District—all for trivial offenses; $25 in fines were assessed and $15 collected.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The argument in the case of the State vs. John Cosgrove closed last evening. The Jury probably returned a verdict late last night.

The cases set for trial during the ensuing week are as follows:

45 The State vs F. Busser, murder.
21 Same vs P. D. Beecher, embezzlement.
78 Same vs Thomas Leonard, "
79 Same vs James Brown, murder.
74 Same vs Thos. Prewett, "
36 Same vs M. Gallagher, "
38 Same vs Sidney Hunt, house-breaking.
39 Same vs Lucinda Lee, larceny.
41 Same vs Jos. Spellman, "
48 Same vs Sneepe Murray, larceny.
49 Same vs Wm. O'Hern, "
50 Same vs Dick Folwell, "
51 Same vs A Torrance, "
55 Same vs James Cobb, "
58 Same vs Jos. Harris, "
60 Same vs —McDonald, malicious shooting.
61 Same vs Wm. H. Donnelly, obtaining goods under false pretenses.
63 Same vs J. H Fisher, larceny.
64 Same vs same, "
69 Same vs Maggie Stone, malicious stabbing.
71 Same vs A. Marre, murder.
74 Same vs Jos. Klog, larceny.
77 Same vs Jerry Wood, murder.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge*—meets on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The cases set for trial on Monday next, were as follows:

598 State of Tennessee vs Wickersham.
572 State of Tennessee vs Wickersham.
636 Laurezi vs Gallezio.
651 Garner, Styles & Co vs James & Roosa.
739 Rocco vs Hollander.
758 Williams vs Gaynor.
761 Love vs Hove.
763 Russell, Grove & Co, vs Carter.
764 Leesmon vs Finnie.
779 Hudskoff, Bro & Co vs Pettit & Siddons.
774 Maldhoff vs Maffatt.
777 Rocco vs Vaccaro et al.
780 Haskel vs Winters.
784 Van Aletyne et al vs Steamer Lady.
785 Phillips, (tirustee) vs Kirtland.
788 Smith vs Crenshaw.
789 Murray vs Singleton.
792 Brinkley vs Wolcott et al.
805 State of Tennessee vs Whitemore et al.
807 Walker vs Tyler.
808 Sanger vs Ivinson.
8 9 On lev vs Bates.
810 Clements vs Anderson et al
811 Hayden, Saunders & Co vs Robinson.
812 First National Bank vs Cockrell.
813 First National Bank vs Waldran & Co.
815 Peyton vs Blum.
8 8 Keefe vs Filbert, Minter & Walker.
820 Fennell vs Filbert, Minter & Walker.
821 Levy vs Filbert Minter & Walker.
822 Pierce et ux vs Winn.
825 Bethel vs Brinkley.
834 Bethel vs Brinkley.
827 Walcott, Smith & Co vs Diffenbacher.
828 Seward, use etc, vs Margrave.
831 Allen vs Tyler.
833 Dickinson vs Brinkley.
837 McKinney, Bryson & Co vs Miller.
841 Fuller et al vs Ritt e.
845 Lowenstein Bro's vs Cockrell.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The Clerk and Master will take an account on Monday next in the case of Beasley vs. Jackson et al. Solicitors having papers of causes ended during last term will please return them to the office of the Clerk and Master, to be placed with the final papers. All papers in all causes to be set for hearing at the special or the next regular term, must be handed to the Clerk and Master to be so set, as such cases will not be transferred to the hearing docket while the papers are out of the office in the hands of solicitors.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* The jury in the case of Moncure & Co. vs. Babb had not agreed up to a late hour last evening.

The cases set for trial on Monday next are from No. 734 to No. 900 inclusive. These cases will be taken up for trial regularly.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*T. J. Latham, Register.*—A final discharge was granted to E. W. Long, Shelby county.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

N. M. Trezevant and wife to Sallie A. Rawlings, lots 8 and 9, N. M. Trezevant's Division, $4,040.

J. C. Atkinson, by exchange, to L. D. McKissick, the undivided half of 175½ acres, part Mull tract, $900.

P. A. Brawner and wife to W. W. Corcoran, 5 92 100 acres, lot 49, N. M. Trezevant's Division, $1,480.

R. P. Rowley to Jas. D. Quigley, lot 6, Rowley's sub-Division, 100 by 352 feet, $1,000.

Wm. Griffin to W. H. Peebles, 860 acres, R. 8, S. 4, 3rd and 4th districts, $3,000.

S. M. Gates to C. J. Phillips, Jr., lots 23 and 24, Gate's sub-Division, $2,030.

John C. Saint to Tom Gale, 100 by 150 feet N. side Carolina street; 150 feet E. of S. W. corner block 39, Fort Pickering, $1,000.

John M. Leonard to John C. Saint, part of block 39, Fort Pickering, 100 feet on 9th street, $800.

Thomas Barrett to Martin Keary, lot 2, Chas. Jones's sub-Division, $1,200.

REMOVAL.—H. Wade & Co. have removed their stock of Books and Stationery to 297 Main street, Elson's old stand. 3t

MORTUARY.

The following is the Health Officer's report for the week ending July 18, at 12 o'clock m.: J. Green, 36 years, male black, congestive fever; E. Vatt, 40 years, female black, dropsy; F. A. Gould, 46 years, male white, congestive fever; A. Johnian, 25 years, female white, bronchitis; G. Wright, 30 years, male black, dropsy; A. Heinrich, 1 year, male white, whooping cough; R. Stinler, 35 years, male white, dysentery; C. A. Millard, 1 year, male white, flux; infant of F. Powell, male white, stillborn.
J. C. HOLST & CO., Undertakers.

J. Butler, 1 day, male white, spasms; M. Kinebar, 15 years, male white, ——; H. M. Zachlab, 35 years, male white, inflammation of bowels; M. O'Shea, 1 year, male white, measles; T. Glancy, 8 months, male white, ——; J. Williams, 60 years, female black, ——; S. Holiver, 54 years, female black, congestion; J Johnson, 1 year, female black, congestion.
OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

H. Carroll, 3 years, black, male, diarrhea; child of H. Barber, 4 days, black, female, spasms; child of M. Henderson, 1 month, black, male, brain fever; child of D. R. Ball, 3 years, white, male, diarrhea; child of A. Riddell, 10 months, white, male, teething; J. Johnson, 13 years, white, female, intermittent fever.
T. O. SMITH, Undertaker.

R. Strange, 25 years, male, black, pistol shot; W. R. Carter, 2 years, male, white, hydrocephalus.
FLAHERTY & WALSH, Undertakers.

Negro child, 2 weeks, male, black, ——; negro child, 3 years, male, black, ——; negro child, 1 day, male, black, ——; C. White, 59 years, male, white, dysentery; F. Johnson, 14 years, female, black smallpox; F. McGhee, 25 years, male, black, pneumonia; J. Davis, 9 years, female, black, scrofula; child of J. Jackson, 5 months, black, measles; F. Thompson, 1½ years, male, black, ——; A. Brown, 1½ years, female, black, measles; B. Johns, 28 years, male, black, pistol shot; R. Tilman, 30 years, male, black, ——; E. McFarland, 22 years, female, white, ——; negro child, 6 months, female, convulsions; L. McCane, 22 years, male, dysentery; J. Bice, 25 years, male, black, chronic inflammation bowels; John Jackson, 40 years, male, black, ——.
MCCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers.

Negroes, 24; whites, 16; total, 40.
W. E. ROGERS, M. D., Health Officer.

FRUIT JARS at 321 Main street.

ELECTION COUNTY TRUSTEE.—J. H. Goodlett is a candidate for County Trustee before the Magistrates on the 20th instant.

CLEARING OUT.—We would respectfully call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs. WALKER BROS. & CO., of the great clearing out sale of their Summer stock. The necessity for the sale is imperative, to make room for Fall stock, and we can assure the reader that the gentlemen are in earnest in their propositions. The goods must be gotten rid of at whatever sacrifice.

Go to 321 Main street for fruit jars.

TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS who may wish to secure the services of an excellent A No. 1 steward, who can give the very best references—such a one can be furnished by addressing "Democratic darky," APPEAL office, Memphis. 3t

FRUIT JARS at Lloyd, Clarke & Co.'s

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

LLOYD, CLARKE & Co. have fruit jars.

"MERCHANTS."—Ice cold Ale and Porter, on draught, 10 cents; Ice cold "Half and Half," 10 cents; straight and mixed drinks, 15 cents. Try it, at the "Merchants'," northeast corner Main and Madison streets.

DON'T forget that our sale at cost for Boots and Shoes and Hats still continues at our old stand, 279 Main street.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Mortimore at Buena Vista Springs, Russellville, Kentucky.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, RUSSELLVILLE, Logan county, Ky.—My friends in the South who desire to consult or place themselves under my treatment, can address or come and consult me personally from this date until 1st of October next, at this favorite Watering Place, and these justly celebrated Mineral Springs. As heretofore, I will devote my attention to treatment of all the various forms of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially to *Diseases of the L

SUNDAY APPEAL.

BABY NELL!

Nestling Nell! 'neath the down of the coverlet
Peeping I catch the blue gleam of an eye;
Sentinel here let me stand, and, moreover, let
No one, unchallenged, pass noisily by;
May I me murdine here by your passbuette,
Give you in fact, just a bit of my mind?
Flinging, with some of the fancies that pass in it,
Memories round it as lovingly twined?
Most can imagine, but who can tell
The life's that awaiting you, Baby Nell!

Pray, will you love from your heart, capriciously?
Try to be woman, or only a child?
Lily-like faces, which dimpled deliciously,
Sorrow can straighten when sorrow is wild.
Will you be prai-ed for hair, teeth, eyes, or
Mem'ries?
Cast in a p ain or elaborate mould?
How many hearts will you m-e or experiment?
Will you be married or love for gold?
Fate is capricious, and st-in as well;
How will she fashion you, Baby Nell?

Nestling Nell! let maidenhood dawn on you,
Then will come bachelors ready to wive;
Fifty and six will be happy to fawn on you,
Kisses come sweeter from twenty and-five.
Say, will you sigh for a park or a hernery,
Sitting coquettishly braiding your hair?
Will you be happy with books and a fernery,
Cosy—with some one—off Manches-er square?
Will you be a well-born jewell,
Or fight for a Commoner, Baby Nell?

Will you prefer poet Tupper to Tennyson,
Dost upon novels or teaching in schools?
Mild like to-wea-, or be wild like Lucy Vaulson,
Happy-go-lucky, or martyr to rules?
As to unhappiness, all I can say is-r it,
Grant that its finger mayn't darken your brow:
Then if it pass you by—ah! how I pray for it!
Smile, little pet, as you're crying to now.
Life is a riddle, and who can tell
The fate of poor little Nell?

"NOW I LAY ME."

Rocebud lay in her trundle-bed,
With her small hands folded above her head,
And fixed her innocent eyes on me,
While a thoughtful shadow came over her glee.
"Mamma," she said, "when I go to sleep,
I pray to the Father my soul to keep;
And He comes and carries it far away
To the beautiful home where His angels stay;
I gather rei roses and lilies so white,
I sing with the angels through all the long night,
And when, in the morning, I wake from my sleep,
He gives back the soul that I gave him to keep;
And I only remember, like beautiful dreams,
The garlands of lilies, the wonderful streams."

WORK CALMLY.

The stars move on along their giant path
Mysteriously up, across and down,
And on their silver disks, meantime, God works
His holy wonders so mysteriously!
For lo! in blossom-laden twigs the while,
The bird sleeps undisturbed; him wakeneth not.
That mighty sweep of vast activity;
No sound breaks tidings of it down to earth;
No echo hears it thou in the silent groves!
That murmur is the brook's own rushing sound,
That s ugh is but the whisper of the leaves!
And the ,O man, desirest idle fame?
Thou dost whate'er thou dost so noisily,
And childishly wonder write it on the stars!
But let that gentle spirit enter thee,
Which from the sun's noiseless mighty work,
Learn to thy soul—then thou, too, are at rest,
Doing thy good things, and creating fair,
And going so still along thy earthly way,
As if in all creation were no sound of mourning,
Or thou went one with that calm spirit above.
—*Ary Shefer.*

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Editor Memphis Appeal:

Dear Brother: I write to you for some Masonic information. There is a rule of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky that says if a brother is "black balled" upon a ballot for initiation or advancement, a vote cannot be taken within a certain period, unless the brother so casting the black ball shall recall his objections in open lodge at the second regular stated meeting. Now, is this law Masonic? Does not this do away with the secrecy of the ballot box? Again: has a member a right to cast a black ball for an offense (unmasonic) on the ballot for raising? Is it not his duty to prefer charges? And lastly: if we find our action erroneous, can we begin "de novo?"

We do not think that a brother who has cast a black ballot can recall it, unless he does so at the same meeting, and before any other brother who voted has withdrawn.

For, if this could be done, and still more so, if it could be done at another meeting, a brother might claim to have voted in the negative who did not so vote, and thus a candidate be fraudulently imposed on the lodge. The rule of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is contrary to principle, and dangerous.

There is no doubt that a brother may vote in the negative, on a ballot, for *any* reason or without any reason. If he does so because he deems the party guilty of an offence, it is his right, and he is under no obligation to prefer charges. If there were such an obligation, it could not be enforced, because it cannot be known who votes in the negative.

Masonic Journal in Tennessee.

Unless we knew precisely what the lodge had done erroneously, we can not possibly say whether it can begin *de novo*. If it has raised n person, it cannot recall that; but what is not thus beyond reach, it can undo. If a candidate has been rejected, the matter passes beyond the control of the lodge as soon as it closes.

P. G. M. John Frizzell and other brothers propose to publish at Nashville a monthly magazine, entitled the MASONIC RECORD, devoted to Free Masonry. It will contain forty-three pages, double column, per number, in the very best style, and the editors and publishers pledge themselves that it shall be equal to any publication of the kind in the United States.

The services of a large number of Masonic writers have been secured; and the proprietors have the right to appeal with confidence to the fraternity to give the enterprise a cordial and prompt support.

Terms, $3 per annum, payable on reception of the first number. No subscriptions afterwards received on credit.

The first number will be published as soon as subscriptions enough are received to warrant it. A subscription paper will be found at the editorial rooms of the APPEAL.

Landmarks and Lectures.

NOTE I.

Dear Colonel and Brother: Call up your little grandson, who may have taken his first lesson in physical geography, and ask him to point out to you some *striking landmarks*. I think his little hands will at once uphold his *little map* and point you to the *snow-capped mountain*—the everlasting *Rock* and the enchanting *vale*, with its thousand rills! Just so; the analogy is complete! And in this, or subsequent notes, I humbly trust will be clearly shown that the land marks on the great moral and spiritual map of our venerated institution, are as plain, prominent and immutable as those stamped on the map of the great material universe, by the All Creating Hand of an Immutable God Himself!

Those landmarks which, in connection with others, shall presently come to view; and the momemtous moral and physical truths, precepts and obligations deducible from them, constitute the grand system of not secrets, but mysteries, which, like those of any other science, must be acquired by prescribed rules and formulas, the development, illustration and enforcement of which should be the main design, aim and object of all our temple labors and lectures.

Such a course of action, my dear brother, would soon result in what I know meets your hearty concurrence, viz: the elevation of our order to that sphere where it legitimately belongs—to a front rank among the educational institutes of the world, in the development of great physical truths, moral duties and intellectual grandeur. This, doubtless, was the grand design of the primitive fathers and founders of the Order, but in practice has been lamentably departed from. Can it be restored? Let us try!

On such a momentuous question I deeply feel that we stand upon holy ground. Deeply do I also feel that the noble, disinterested labors of Robert J. Chester, in the Masonic vineyard constitute nearly the last link that binds me to a past generation.

At your special request, however, I humbly join you in the herculean task. With equal humility do I invoke the blessing of Heaven upon it, and ultimately, I trust, the hearty concurrence and approbation of the Masonic world.

NOTE II.

How far are human language and human records reliable agents for the transmission of the pure landmarks, mysteries and grand teachings of the ancient Order? I answer, not far.

Every man who has paid even a slight attention to the history of living language must be aware of the fact that it ever has been, is now, and, doubtless, ever will be, changed and changing—not merely in orthographical structure, but in the meaning of words, often obsolete—in other words expunged. Even in the so-called dead languages, when we examine the numerous learned disputes as to the origin and true construction of many words, are we to be blamed, even there, for a considerable amount of scepticism? Hence, the venerated fathers and founders of the institution, whether inspired or not (I do not stop to inquire), saw the necessity of selecting such landmarks as from their very nature, were alike secure against the contingencies incident to all living languages, human records, and the mutations of time itself.

While it is alike incompatible with my feelings as a man and duty as a Mason to discuss here the Christian or any other theological system, nevertheless, history is the common property of the world we inhabit. And, in this connection, I feel it to be a solemn duty to call up its warning voice. To it we have a right to appeal. Shall we appeal in vain?

The fifteenth century ushered upon the world the much lauded Reformation. What has been the result? History gives the solemn answer. First, the name of Martin Luther supplants (I mean in the visible church militant) the name of Him by whose blood the Church was purchased. In this manner, the Lutheran church; in like manner, John Calvin, the Calvinistic church; in like manner, Arminius, the Arminian church. But I must be brief, and come down to a more modern date: In like manner, the name of John Wesley, the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church; and last, not least, perhaps, Alexander Campbell, the Campbelite church.

Now those were all brilliant lights in their day and generation. I have not a word to utter, for or against any one of them. But is not the thoughtful Christian mind constrained to ask, Where, O, where is the ancient Christian Church?

Now for the application of the historical facts above stated. Do not the pregnant signs of the times call loudly for every thoughtful member of our Order in like manner to ask, Where, O, where is the *ancient, universal Masonic Church and Temple?* Is there no danger from drifting clouds in the Masonic sky of our own, dear, native land? Is there no danger of the recognition of a Thomas Smith Webb's Masonic church? a Jeremiah L. Cross' Masonic church? and a host of more recent lights, all apparently claiming the high prerogative of building up Lodges with landmarks unknown to the primitive fathers and illustrious founders of the original Church and Temple? God grant that true devotees of the Order of every land may deeply ponder this, ere the night is too far advanced!

NOTE III.

From the premises laid down under the preceding note, does it follow that we must dismiss all books, essays, lectures and traditions, both oral and written? By no means! But I do most earnestly urge that all such books, essays, lectures and traditions must conform to the landmarks, and not the latter to the former. Therefore, I do most solemnly urge and contend for a clearly drawn line of distinction between landmarks and lectures. As already stated, the first constitute the very body, soul and essence of our ancient Order, while the peculiar and only legitimate function of the latter is to analyze, illustrate and enforce the solemn truths, precepts and obligations shadowed forth by the former; but never! never! to be incorporated with and form part and parcel of the immutable landmarks themselves, and to be deemed and taken as part of the so-called inviolable secrets of the Order! From such a source sprang the late anti-Masonic hobby which has had its day of tournament and tilting; but the sun still rises in the East and sets in the West.

And now, dear brother, if you will patiently follow me a few moments, I humbly trust not only to show what those landmarks are, but from their very nature alike secure against the contingencies incident to all living languages, but equally so in regard to the errors and imperfections of human records generally.

Lines and angles must ever remain the same in time, and, doubtless, will continue so in eternity. Let us briefly examine those peculiarly claimed by us, in connection with their axioms: A right angle must ever represent ninety degrees, or the fourth of a circle; any three angles, however differing from a right, exactly equal to two right, or half circle; four right angles, three hundred and sixty degrees, or a circle complete—the symbol of eternity. The perpendicular line must ever indicate two points, viz: the zenith and the nadir. Yes! one to heaven, the other to that earth whence all our mortal frames come, and whither all must soon return, so strikingly indicated by the horizontal line, or level, intersecting it. Permit me to close this class of landmarks by calling your special attention to two more lines, designated parallels. In all our modern charts and monitorial guides I believe these lines are brought conspicuously to view, but (I say it in sorrow) sadly misapplied, in the assumption that the two Saints John were perfect parallels in Masonry as well as Christianity. This is no place to discuss such a topic. I dismiss it under the settled conviction that it has not the slightest authority, either in history or reliable Masonic tradition.

The last prayer of our divine Savior on earth was for the unity of the Church purchased by his blood. May it not be a duty for Christian Masons to pray for the unity of the universal Masonic church? That unity can be preserved and perpetuated alone by the religious observance not only of this, but another landmark inseparably connected with it, which sternly prohibits interference in any brother's peculiar religious or political tenets, creed or faith, but leaves all that, just where the Constitution of our country leaves it, exclusively to his God and his own conscience.

Doubtless you are familiar with the axiom, but let me repeat it, "Two perfectly parallel lines, however far extended can never meet," in other words, come in contact or jostle each other.

How striking the analogy. How beautiful the Masonic application. The Masonic on the one, the Christian—or any other lawfully organized institution—on the other line; thus harmoniously move onward through time and space, mutually aiding, sustaining and cheering each other in their humane, benevolent and heavenly mission.

Such, in the face of high heaven and the world, I declare to be the true character and mission of the institution in its purity; and from which holy purpose it never has been, nor can it ever be, perverted, except by the falsity of its own professed disciples—the selfish designs and tricks of demagogues, both in Church and State.

Finally, let me draw your attention to the most important of all landmarks, shadowed forth by signs, symbols, emblems and hieroglyphics. The three first degrees have usually been designated symbolic, or Symbolic Lodge, and, I think, a very appropriate designation. In a word, to the silent teachings of her voiceless signs, symbols and emblems we are indebted for the most sublime truths and vital principles of the order.

Turn we now to contemplate the celestial, so intimately and inseparably connected with our terrestial landmarks, a field in which every Mason must delight to linger. The immutability of yonder glorious sun, moon and stars needs no demonstrative proof; doubtless the same now as when their first beams dawned upon the primitive earthly paradise. Yes! and speak the same language, proclaim the same momentous truths, indicate the same sacred duties and obligations at this hour as they have ever taught since man's fatal fall.

Shall I be here charged with allowing too much scope to imagination? If so I am truly proud of my company (I mean companions in sentiment). One of the most eminent and pious of modern divines has not only uttered but sung the following sublime words, which are now sung or chaunted in every Christian land and temple, as an act of divine worship:

The unwearied sun from day to day
Doth his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The works of an Almighty hand.
Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth,
Repeats the story of her birth.
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the p anets in their turn
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What truth is thus spread? Answer, THERE IS A GOD! My brother, shall we exclaim Eureka? Yes, sir; we have found it! But let me add to the true Mason, this landmark never was and never can be lost. Yes, it is the first landmark of our venerated order, and the violation of or departure from which has been the true cause of the darkest calamities that have fallen upon us.

Pardon, therefore, the deep solicitude felt, before a final close of this note, to make it clear as a meridian sunbeam at high twelve. It consists of two parts or solemn pledges mutually given and received: First, by the candidate (this is distinctly laid down in the oldest printed constitutions), "an unequivocal belief in the existence of God and accountability to Him for all our actions." Second, by the official representative of the order, that the obligations thus voluntarily taken "in no manner conflict with his religious or political tenets, creed or faith, his duty to God, his country or his fellow-man."

I repeat, this is the first landmark, and upon which our great moral and spiritual superstructure ever has reposed and ever must repose, until time's last toesin shall usher in eternity.

An Extinct Race.

One of the most remarkable races that ever inhabited the earth is now extinct. They were known as the Gauuches, and were the aborigines of the Canary Islands. In the sixteenth century, pestilence, slavery and the cruelty of the Spaniards succeeded in totally exterminating them. They are described as having been gigantic in stature, but of a singularly mild and gentle nature. Their food consisted of barley, wheat and goats' milk, and their agriculture was of the rudest kind. They had a religion which taught them of a future state of rewards and punishment after death, and of good and evil spirits. They regarded the volcano of Teneriffe as the punishment for the bad. The bodies of their dead were carefully embalmed and deposited in catacombs which still continue to be an object of curiosity to those who visit the islands. Their marriages were very solemn, and before engaging in them, the brides were fattened on milk.—*Exchange.*

"DO YOU chew tobacco?" asked a lady of a young man in a street car, by whose side she displayed her immaculate skirts. "No, ma'am," was the reply, "but I can get you a chaw, if you like."

France.

Hyde Clarke thus furnishes a reply: "Of the two French Masonic bodies, each is a Craft Grand Lodge, and each is a Supreme Council. Each has recognized the other as a Craft Grand Lodge; but the Supreme Council does not recognize the recent assumption of the Grand Orient to constitute a Supreme Council. The basis of the Grand Orient system in the high degrees is, that it does not recognize thirty-three degrees, but abolished a number, reduced the whole to seven, the highest being the eighteenth, and altered the rituals. Each is co-ordinate as a Craft Grand Lodge, each working by different rituals, and when they have been in co-operation, both have sometimes had jurisdiction over the same lodges, a lodge working according to a single rite or according to both. No one acquainted with Masonic jurisprudence can doubt that a Craft Lodge working according to the Scotch rite, and giving its certificate under the Symbolic Grand Lodge of the Supreme Council is as legitimate as any French Craft proceeding of the Grand Orient.

"With regard to the greater proportion of lodges belonging to the Supreme Council, the greater proportion of the Grand Orient arises from its having the police protection, or 'tolerance' of the Government, the Supreme Council being under the ban of the Government, and its lodges being threatened with suppression. Its lodges are, however, of good character, its governors are men of the highest standing, and its members include those who protest most fervently against the interference of the Government with the independence of Masonry."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, July 18, 1868.

To-day like yesterday was very hot—so much so as to interfere with business very materially, as it was deemed dangerous to life to expose oneself to the fierce rays which are pouring down upon us, and which are dealing death to man and beast in all the cities north of us, equal to an epidemic. Very few people are seen upon our streets during this heated term, and no improvement can possibly take place for the better until the heat becomes less troublesome.

A letter appeared in our issue of yesterday, from our regular New York correspondent, in which some comments were made relative to one of our National Banks. All the letters coming from this source heretofore have related almost exclusively to politics, and this one which was supposed to be of the same nature, was put into the hands of the printer without being seen by any of the editors. We wish it understood that we do not indorse the opinion of our correspondent in reference to either one of our surviving National Banks, and feel that injustice was done by the writer of the article, though it was unintentional, we are satisfied.

Exchange is steady. The demand is light—barely equal to the offerings for some days back, and it is thought that shipping currency will be resorted to at an early day. Eastern bills are taken at par to ¼ prem. and sold at ⅜ prem. Checking on Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Cincinnati at ¼ prem. and on New Orleans at the same. Buying the latter at ¼ off to par.

The following are the New York Stock Exchange quotations: Coupons '81, 14¼; do '62, 14½; do '64, 11¾; do '65, 12¾; new issue, 9½; do '67, 9⅝; 10-40s, 8¼; 7-30s, 2d and 3d, 9⅛; Old Tennessees, 69½; new do 68¾. Government bonds steady.

In stocks and bonds there is very little doing. Memphis and Charleston stock shows very evident signs of weakness, an evidence that the late advance was not a healthy one, but just a little flyer gotten up by the friends of the new Directory, as was supposed at the time. We learn that 54c could not be realized for stock to-day, and that several lots were offered at that figure. City bonds are scarce and firm at 55@57c, as to amount. Other stocks are nominally as follows: Memphis Gas Company stock, $1 50. Mississippi Central Railroad, 1st mortgage bonds, 58; 2d do. 30. Mississippi and Tennessee, 1st mortgage bonds, 50. Memphis and Louisville 1st mortgage bonds, 30@31c; 2d do. 20c. Memphis and Little Rock bonds, 40c.

City Scrip is in some demand at 70@73c, with a sale of $2000 reported as taking place yesterday evening to a broker at 72c. Small pieces would bring more. Selling at 74@75c in lots.

County Warrants are dull, with no demand. We quote at 50@52½ buying. Selling at 54@55.

Police Scrip is weak. Brokers buying at 7c and sell at 73@75c. One sale was made during the day by a broker at 71c.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 143¾ and closed at 143¾, though it went up to 143¾ at noon.

The advance does not develop any large lots in this market, nor does it increase the demand to any extent. Brokers buy at 142@142¼ and sell at 143@143¼.

In Liverpool at the opening to-day cotton was heavy—Uplands 11d; Orleans 11¼d; and closed unchanged in all respects. Sales 8000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 14th inst, 17,000 bales.

The New York market at the opening was quiet but firm. Low Middlings 30½; Middlings, 32c; Orleans, 32½c; Good Middlings, 33¼. The closing dispatch quoted the market quiet, but weak—Uplands 31½@32c. Other grades unchanged.

Week's receipts, 840 bales. Receipts at all United States ports for the week, 3200 bales.

Our market was quiet and quotations are nominal.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, July 18, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	1,680	
Received to-day	3	
Received previously	252,986	252,989
		254,669
Exported to-day		
Exported previously	253,578	253,578
Stock on hand		491
Receipts this week		44
Exports for the week		61

APPLES—Are in fair demand at $1@1 50 per bbl for choice shipping qualities.

BACON—Meats are weak and prices are irregular. Some holders are badly scared and sales made to-day at 17c for clearsides. We quote at 17@17½; clear rib, 16¾@17¼; rib, 16½; shoulders, 13@13¼c.

BUTTER—in good demand—choice is firm at 30@32c.

CATTLE—scarce and prices nominally 4@5c gross for inferior to choice.

CHEESE—dull—prices range from 14½ to 17c for good.

COFFEE—is quiet, with fair stock; Rio, 21@26½c; Java, 38@42c.

CORN—is firm—we quote good shelled, on levee, 97½@$1; from store, $1 03@1 05; ear corn from flatboat, in bulk, 85@90c.

CORNMEAL—is scarce and firm—selling from store at $4 75@5 in a large way.

FLOUR—is very quiet, with some improvement, however, in the local demand for city made brands. The City Mills, as well as the Poplar street mills, are making good flour at $9 50, $10 50, $12@14 per bbl. Clarksville flour (new crop) is also on the market at those figures.

HAY—$18@20.

HOGS—scarce at 4 @5c gross.

MOLASSES—firm; sugarhouse, in barrels, 65c@90c; half barrels, 80c@$1; kegs, $1@to 50.

OATS—firm at 75@80c from levee and store.

ONIONS—New, quiet at $3@4 per barrel.

POTATOES—in large supply at 50@60c per bushel or $2@2 25 per bbl.

PORK—mess, is steady at $29 50@30 per bbl; prime mess, $27@27 50.

SALT—steady, barrels, $2 85@3 25; sacks, $2 75@3; dairy, per barrel, $4.

SEED—dull at $2@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16@17c; fair, 14@15c; Island, 13@16c.

TAR—in kegs per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—lugs to common, 5@12c; selections, 18@20c; fancy work natural leaf, $1 00@$1 25; bright pounds fancy, 41@$1 25; medium, 80c@$1; common, 60@75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1@$1 25; common, 35@75c.

WHEAT—firm at $1 85@1 95 for No. 1; $1 75 to 1 85 for No. 2; Inferior, $1 60@1 65. Receipts light and local demand active.

WHISKY—is dull and nominal. We quote at $1@1 25 per gallon for common, in a small way.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by ROSE & VIGUS,

jy1 97 Main street.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for "KRAUB'S GRIST MILL," and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCOMBS & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

322½ and 324 Main Street,

jy11 3m Memphis, Tenn.

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, John Overton did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated November 19, 1859, in favor of W. Bell, at 12 months after date, for $2400 00; one dated November 10, 1859, at 18 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2201 00; and one dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $4400; and A. F. Hopkins did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of Wm. Bell, as follows: One dated January 6, 1860, at eleven months after date, for $2255 00; one dated December 6, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1750 00; one dated March 12, 1860, at 12 months after date, for $800 00; one dated March 17, 1860, at ten months after date, for 2400 00; one dated March 19, 1860, at 60 days after date, for $750 00; one dated December 10, 18 9, at 12 months after date, for $5580 00; one dated April 9, 1860, at 7 months after date, for $1080 00; and Thomas Bibb did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated December 27, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of himself, the said Thomas Bibb, for $2000 00; and one dated December 5, 1859, in favor of Thomas Bibb, at 12 months after date, for $750 00; and F. C. Brinkley did draw his accommodation bill on A. M. Hopkins New Orleans, in favor of R. F. Brinkley, dated December 8, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1967 00; and A. M. Hopkins & Co. did make their note in favor of A. M. Hopkins, dated May 26, 1858, at 24 months after date, for $5.84 77, which was held by A. & J. Dennison & Co., on which said A. M. Hopkins did pay the sum of $350 00.

And whereas, in order to secure and save harmless the said John Overton, Thomas Bibb, F. C. Brinkley and A. F. Hopkins, the indorsers respectively of the aforesaid accommodation bills, and to secure also the said A. and J. Dennison & Co. on the note aforesaid, the said Arthur M. Hopkins did execute an indenture of Trust, dated the 8th day of February, 1861, by and in which he conveyed to Charles Kortrecht the premises situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as follows: "A certain piece or parcel of land lying and being near the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and consisting of about ten acres, which was conveyed in fee simple by James W. Pryor, of the city of New York, to the said Arthur M. Hopkins, said conveyance being by deed now of record in Cook county, Illinois," which said land is more fully described as blocks three (3) and four (4) of James W. Pryor's subdivision of part of the northeast quarter of section four (4), township thirty-eight (38) north, range fourteen east of the third principal meridian, according to survey and map of the same, said to be deposited for record in the proper records in the recording of surveys and maps in Cook county, Illinois, said subdivision being immediately south of Roosevelt street, west of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and said block three (3) and four (4) contain, with the streets bounding on them, ten acres more or less, being the land conveyed to said Arthur M. Hopkins by said James W. Pryor and Katherine M. Pryor, his wife, by their deed dated March 3, 1856, upon Trust; that in case a majority of the beneficiaries in said indenture of Trust mentioned should direct sale of said premises, that the said Charles Kortrecht was thereby authorized and instructed to sell said premises, at public auction, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, after giving sixty days notice in one or more of the newspapers published in said city of Memphis, of the time and place of said sale, said sale to be made for cash or credit, as a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named might direct, and out of the proceeds of said sale to pay said accommodation bills and the note aforesaid, and the residue, if any, to pay the remainder, if any, over to said Arthur M. Hopkins, as will appear by reference to said Trust Deed, recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 200 of Deeds, page 242, and whereas, default has been made in the said payment of said accommodation bills and notes, and application has been made and a sale of said premises, for that purpose, has been called by a majority of said beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named, for the purpose of carrying out said Trust; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I will, on

Monday, 31st Day of August, A.D., 1868,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the southwest corner of Court Square (and at the intersection of South Court with Main street), in the said city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, sell the premises above described, at public auct on, to the highest bidder, for cash.

The title is believed to be good, but the undersigned will make no warranties.

jy1 td CHARLES KORTRECHT, Trustee.

Commissioner's Sale.

State of Mississippi, Washington county—In Chancery, May Term, 1868.

No. 143—Bartley, Johnson & Co., vs. T. D. Elliott et als.—Injunction and Attachment Bills.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of the county of Washington, State of Mississippi, rendered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of May, A.D., 1868, the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, between the hours prescribed by law, on the

Tenth Day of August, A.D., 1868,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant, John S. Woodburn, as the sole surviving heir-at-law of Edward Woodburn, deceased, and in his own right in and to the following described land, to-wit: All of section number three, and fractional section seventeen, lying south of Rose Lake ditch, being a continuation of the section line between section two and three; also the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, all in township seventeen, range nine (9) west, containing in all about nine hundred and four and three-quarter (904¾) acres, more or less, the same being required from the purchaser and a lien to be reserved on said lands; and in the event the purchaser fails to pay the notes executed by him, or either one of them at maturity, the undersigned, Commissioner, is authorized, upon application from any party interested, to expose the said lands for sale anew, for the amount so due and unpaid.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, for CASH, between the hours prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, John R. Woodburn, in and to the following described lands, to-wit: The southwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, in township seventeen, range nine west, in said county of Washington and State of Mississippi.

E. J. COMSTOCK,
Commissioner.

je6 daw3 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of Deed in Trust made to me on the 18th day of June, 1867, by John W. Rutland, and recorded in the Register's office of Desoto county, Mississippi, in book No. 2, pages 40, 42 and 409, I will sell, at public auction, in front of the Courthouse door, in the town of Hernando, county of Mississippi, to the highest bidder, for cash,

On the 8th Day of August Next,

Between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the following described tract of land lying in the county of Desoto and State of Mississippi, viz: All of the northwest quarter lying south of the Nolo bo creek, containing forty-two (42) acres, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five (E ½ S W ¼ section 35), township one (1), range seven (7), west of the basis meridian of the Chickasaw cession, containing together one hundred and twenty-two (122) acres, being the same conveyed by Edmund Taylor and Mary Taylor to said John W. Rutland by deed, dated March 2, 1854, and recorded in the Register's office for Desoto county and State of Mississippi, on the 30th day of April, 1867, in Book O, page 45, to which deed reference is here made.

I believe the title to above land to be good, but only convey as Trustee.

CHARLES NORRIS, Trustee.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868. jy7

BUCK EYE SALVE,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

Sold by CHANDLER & CO.,

jy1 298 Main street.

DR. JAMES,

FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, (established 1850), for the last seven years located in Chicago, and celebrated throughout the country in the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, can be confidentially consulted at his Office and Parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn street, or by letter Postoffice Drawer 5863.

DR. JAMES treats CHRONIC MERCURIAL SYPHILITIC, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and all DISORDERS of CONTAGIOUS and VENEREAL CHARACTER—which he cures without the use of mercury, iodide potassi, arsenic or any poison, but with his KEUTRALIZER, a positive cure for all humors and blood poisons.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, INCIDENTAL and PREMATURE EMISSIONS, brought on by abuse of the organs, early indiscretions, excesses, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of vision and oftentimes insanity, with a deplorable train of other symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All diseases peculiar to the sexual organs, of a private character, radically and permanently cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, sores on the limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings—effectually and permanently cured.

DR. JAMES is personally known to the press of the country, by professors of medical colleges, and by the medical profession generally. Those afflicted should apply for him, and be cured at once.

THE MONITOR, by Dr. James, a treatise upon diseases peculiar to the sexual organs of either sex, causes effects and their remedies, compiled from an experience of twenty years' practice in the exclusive treatment of these diseases, sent to any address, securely wrapped. Price one dollar. Pamphlet on SPERMATORRHEA, or one on SYPHILIS, sent in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps. Address Dr. JAMES, Postoffice drawer 5863, Chicago, Illinois. apr7 tf

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by Robert W. Johnson on the 8th of October, 1866, and duly recorded in the recorder's offices of the counties of Jefferson and Pulaski, State of Arkansas, and now referred to, to secure the indebtedness therein mentioned.

The said Robert W. Johnson having been declared a Bankrupt; and there being outstanding incumbrances largely over one hundred dollars prior to the Trust on the property hereinafter set forth: for particulars whereof references may be had to the deed of Trust on record as aforesaid, wherein the titles and all incumbrances are recited.

The taxes of '68 being unpaid, and no funds to pay them nor to pay other existing and current expenses, and for sundry other causes that require the prompt execution of the said Trust.

The undersigned do therefore give this notice, in the Memphis Appeal and Little Rock Gazette, for thirty days, under and by virtue of the powers vested in them by the said Deed, that on the

Twelfth Day of August Next,

Between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., at the Courthouse door, in the town of Pine Bluff, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Arkansas, they will sell all the trust property conveyed to them by the said Deed, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, by the classification hereinafter given, without other warranty than those contained in the said Deed, and the mortgaged lands being sold subject to all mortgage liens existing thereon, the purchaser taking the equity of redemption thereof only.

Possession of the lands so sold will be delivered immediately, except of the lands which have been rented for the present year, the use and possession of which are reserved until the first of January, 1869, and the rents recoverable by the Trustees.

Which property so to be sold is described as follows, that is to say:

FIRST.

The southeast quarter of section thirty-one, 160 acres.

The east part of the southwest fractional quarter of section thirty-one, 38 acres.

The west part of the southwest fractional quarter of section thirty-two, 38 7-100 acres.

All in township five, south of range eight, west of the fifth principal meridian and which lands were mortgaged to John C. Rives on the 9th day of September, A.D., 1858, to secure the payment of the sum of forty thousand dollars, or thereabouts.

SECOND.

The west fractional half of fractional section three, 9 32 100 acres.

Fractional section four, 29 52 100 acres.

Fractional section five, south of range eight, west of the fifth principal meridian and which lands were mortgaged to John C. Rives on the 9th day of September, A.D., 1858, to secure the payment of the sum of forty thousand dollars, or thereabouts.

THIRD.

The north half of section twenty-one, 320 acres.

The southwest fractional quarter of section sixteen (south of lake), 10 59-100 acres.

Built in township six, south of range eight, west of the meridian aforesaid—the said tracts being charged with a vendor's lien in favor of the representatives of Henry N. Atkins deceased, the vendor reserved by his conveyance to the said Robert W. Johnson, for about seventeen thousand dollars of the purchase money yet remaining unpaid.

FOURTH.

The east half of the northeast quarter of section seven, 80 acres.

The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section seven, 40 acres.

The east half of the northeast quarter of section eight, 80 acres.

The southeast fractional quarter of section eight, 149 85 100 acres.

The south half of the southwest quarter of section eight, 80 acres.

The northwest quarter of section eight, 160 acres.

The north half of section nine, 320 acres.

The west fractional half of the southeast fractional quarter of section nine, 66 26-100 acres.

The southwest fractional quarter of section nine, 159 36-100 acres.

The northwest part of the northeast fractional quarter (north of lake), of section sixteen, 42 22-100 acres.

The fractional northwest quarter of section sixteen, 3 22-100 acres.

The west fractional half of the southwest fractional quarter (south of lake), of section sixteen, 6 9-10 acres.

The east half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen, 80 acres.

The fractional northeast quarter of section seventeen, 107 7-100 acres.

All in township six, south of range eight, west of the meridian aforesaid, and all which lands are mortgaged to the said John C. Rives and to the said William W. Corcoran and George W. Riggs, for further security of their said demands and the interest thereon.

FIFTH.

The southwest part of the southwest fractional quarter (south of lake), of section thirteen, 15 52-100 acres.

The southeast fractional quarter of section fifteen, 155 52-100 acres.

The east half of the northwest fractional quarter of section twenty-three,